PROCEEDINGS

AT THE INAUGURATION OF

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, S.T.D., LL.D.,

AS

PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

ON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY HURD AND HOUGHTON,
401 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WALKER STREET.
1865.

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PRINTED BY H. O. HOUGHTON AND COMPANY.

INTRODUCTORY NARRATIVE.

At the stated meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, in March, A. D. 1864, the President of the College, Charles King, LL. D., tendered to the Board his resignation of the office which he held, in the following letter:—

Columbia College, President's Room,
2d *February*, 1864.

Dear Sir, — In pursuance of the purpose announced by me yesterday at the meeting of the Trustees, I hereby tender my resignation of the office of President of Columbia College, to take effect at a period not later than the next Commencement, at the close of the month of June, or at any earlier date that may possibly be deemed advantageous for the College.

I am admonished by advancing years of the need of repose, and feel that the daily responsibilities and cares of the Presidency are becoming too burdensome.

In thus taking leave of a position which for the period of fifteen years I have occupied with great personal satisfaction and pride, I beg to express to you, and to the gentlemen of the Board, my high appreciation of the courtesy and consideration which have ever marked their personal and official relations with me, and to assure them and you of the constant regard and respect of

Your obd't hbl. serv't,
CHARLES KING,
Pres't Col. Coll.

The Hon. H. Fish,
Chairman Board of Trustees of Col. Coll

Upon the reading of this letter, the Trustees passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the resignation of President King be accepted, to take effect at the end of the present term, at the close of Commencement; and that a committee of three persons be appointed to report appropriate resolutions.

Bishop Potter, Mr. Bradford, and Mr. Ruggles were appointed the committee.

At a meeting of the Trustees held April 4th, Bishop Potter, from the committee appointed to prepare resolutions, in consequence of the resignation of President King, reported as follows:—

The committee appointed to report appropriate resolutions for the adoption of this Board, on occasion of the resignation of President King, beg leave respectfully to offer, for the consideration of the Trustees, the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas our esteemed associate of many years, CHARLES KING, LL. D., has tendered to this Board the resignation of his office as President of Columbia College, assigning as reason for the step that he is admonished by the advance of years of the need of repose, and feels that the daily responsibilities and cares of the Presidency are becoming burdensome;

And whereas this Board has felt that a resignation so tendered, after many years of faithful service, could not be properly declined, and has accordingly accepted the same, ordering that it shall take effect at the end of the present collegiate term, the latest day named in the communication of the President;

And whereas the presidential term of Dr. King has been distinguished by the removal of Columbia College to its present superior site, by much development and expansion of its educational system, and by very considerable enlargement of

its means and appliances for instruction, an increase in the number of students, and a consequent augmentation of its importance and influence;

And whereas the bearing of the retiring President in his official relations with this Board has ever been marked by courtesy and kindness, by a frank, generous, elevated, and genial spirit, which engaged personal regard while it contributed to the pleasantness of our intercourse:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Trustees of Columbia College contemplate with much sensibility the approaching retirement of President King from a position that he has so long filled with untiring zeal and eminent ability, and that they unite in tendering him a unanimous expression of their respect and warm personal regard, and of their grateful sense of the earnestness with which he has labored to promote the best interests of the institution under his charge.

Resolved, That the Trustees of Columbia College heartily tender to their retiring President their best wishes for his future health and happiness, earnestly praying that he may be long spared to consult and labor with them for the promotion of the best interests of education and learning.

Resolved, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions, attested by the Chairman and Clerk of this Board, be communicated to President King.

The preambles and resolutions were adopted.

At a meeting of the Trustees held on the 18th of May, it was resolved to proceed to the election of a President of the College. A ballot having been duly taken, it was found that the Rev. FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., was elected. Dr. Barnard accepted the office in the following letter: —

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, '64.

William Betts, Esq.,
Clerk of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College,
New York City.

SIR, — Your letter of the 18th inst., officially informing me that I have been elected to the Presidency of Columbia College, has been received.

I accept the position with a deep sense of the honor done me by the Board in conferring it, and with the hope that by an earnest devotion to the important duties which it involves, I may be so happy as, in some degree, to promote the interests of the Institution, and, through it, of the cause of education in the country.

It will give me pleasure to confer with the Committee to which you allude.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
F. A. P. BARNARD.

On the 6th of June the Trustees adopted the following resolutions, presented by the Committee of Arrangements which had been previously appointed, consisting of the Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, S. T. D., William Betts, LL. D., Henry J. Anderson, M. D., Edward Jones, Esq., and the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D.:

Ordered, That the President of the College be requested and authorized, at the close of the exercises on the ensuing Commencement-day, in the name and behalf of the Board of Trustees, to announce to the assembled College that the Reverend FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., has been duly elected President of Columbia College, and that he will enter upon the duties of his office from and after that hour; and that his formal inauguration will take place on the first day of the Fall Session, Monday, October 3d; and further,

Ordered, That the President then deliver into the hands of the President elect the keys of the College.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing order be given to the President, as the warrant of the action requested of him by the Board.

On Commencement-day, Wednesday, June 29th, at the close of the usual exercises, President King delivered the following

ADDRESS.

The hour has now come when I am to take my final leave, as President of the College, of the members of the Board of Trustees, of my long-time associates of the Faculty, and of you, my young friends, graduates and sub-graduates of the College.

After a service of fifteen years, and arrived at an age which demands relaxation and repose, the Trustees have been pleased to accept my resignation, and to appoint Rev. Frederick A. P. Barnard my successor, whom it will be my pleasure to introduce to you here. I do not renounce associations and duties which have been so attractive to me without many feelings of regret, — a regret, however, softened by the memories I shall carry with me of the harmony and kindness of our past intercourse, and by the hope that I may, in the future, still hold a friendly place in your regard.

To you, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, I render my thanks for the readiness and confidence with which you have supported me in the performance of my duties. Of you, my honored associates of the Faculty, I may now say what before might not have seemed quite allowable, that with such a corps of teachers there is little excuse for any shortcoming on the part of students, and less for any on the part of the President, whose duties their zeal and intelligence so much lighten. While of you, graduates and sub-graduates of the College, I may declare, as the result of all my experience,

that to no man, in my judgment, can be confided a duty more honorable, more self-rewarding, or more enviable, than that of assisting to form and to train such natures to knowledge, honor, and truth.

It is not, indeed, all sunshine. The path is not always plain and clear of difficulties; for here, as elsewhere, the frailties of our imperfect humanity play their part, just as well with teachers as with learners; but after all deductions, the relations of the President of this College to its pupils must be one of noble aspirations and inspirations. I say of this College, because of this I can judge, and because I regard our system, in which the refinements, the restraints, and the affections of home are so admirably combined with the instructions and discipline of this College, as affording to generous natures and well-ordered dispositions the best opportunities for good education.

To the class that now goes forth I bid a cordial God-speed! They are the last whom it will be my fortune to avouch to the world as well-deserving; and I may say, in all truth, that no one of the classes that have preceded them in my day was more deserving. In the battle of life upon which they are about to enter, they will quit themselves manfully and skilfully, — I hope, too, for each and all, successfully.

In separating myself from the College I shall not, and could not if I would, separate myself from interest in the welfare of those with whom I have there been associated; and I shall ever watch with some personal solicitude the progress of our alumni, and rejoice with the joy of friendship in whatever may honor them, and through them the generous institution from which they proceed. All hail, then, my young friends, and farewell!

And now, Sir, to you who are to succeed to the high office which I am about to leave, let me offer my most cordial congratulations. Familiar as you are with the duties of chief officer of a University, it would be at once presumptuous and unnecessary for me to advert in any manner to the nature of those duties. Success elsewhere is the sure guaranty of suc-

cess here. I may be permitted, however, to bear my testimony to the excellence of the material with which you will have to deal, and the expression of my conviction, that, with such acknowledged abilities, attainments, and experience as you will bring to the fashioning of this material, there can be only good results.

I therefore now resign my office into your hands, presenting to you the charter, statutes, and by-laws of the College, and in the name and by the authority of the Trustees I salute you as President of Columbia College, and as such I present you to the students and to this goodly assembly.

REPLY OF THE REV. DR. BARNARD.

I accept, Mr. President, with unfeigned diffidence, the weighty responsibility, which, after a protracted period of honorable and successful service, you have chosen to lay aside, and which the Board of Trustees of Columbia College have seen fit to confide to me as your successor. Though by your long and faithful labors in the educational field you have fairly earned your title to repose, I feel assured that you will be followed in your retirement by the sincerest regrets of all the friends of Columbia College, and by their most fervent wishes and prayers for your continued welfare.

Suitably to fill the place which you have left vacant, I feel to be an undertaking at once difficult and delicate. Should the success attend me which your kindness has prompted you to predict, it will be principally, without doubt, because I shall enjoy the counsel and coöperation of the able and distinguished colleagues by whom you have been surrounded, as well as the support and encouragement of an enlightened Board of Trustees, who watch over the interests of this noble institution with a vigilance which never slumbers, and a zeal which never tires.

Nor do I count it as among the least, by any means, of the encouragements which the prospect before me presents, that I shall here meet a band of youthful aspirants after

knowledge, animated by elevated and generous sentiments, distinguished for gentlemanly demeanor, and imbued with the ennobling love of letters.

Under such circumstances, and favored by such advantages, I trust that Columbia College may continue to be, what she has ever hitherto been, a nursery of sound learning, and a school of thorough intellectual training. I trust that she may continue to foster, no less assiduously than heretofore, the love of that noble literature of antiquity, which has ever been esteemed the indispensable basis of finished scholarship; and that she may, at the same time, open wide the way to those rich treasures of science which the tireless spirit of modern investigation has wrung from nature by the direct interrogation of the glorious works of God. I trust that, while firmly holding fast that which is good of the accumulated learning of the past, she may show herself equally alive to the splendor of the intellectual triumphs which distinguish and illustrate the present; and may even take rank as a positive participant in those grand movements of progress by which the boundaries of human knowledge are extended, and the human race itself lifted to a higher level in the scale of being.

To secure the fulfilment of these anticipations, my most earnest efforts shall be unceasingly directed. And the known and well-tested abilities of the gentlemen who will be associated with me in my labors, furnish a secure guaranty against any possibility of failure which might be a consequence of my own conscious deficiencies.

Perhaps it may be permitted me here to add, that, in making this city my residence, I do not feel that I come altogether as a stranger. It was here that my active life began, and though since that day I have wandered far and tarried long, my heart has never wandered from the scenes made dear to it by early associations; and in returning at length to this my starting-point, I feel like one who has found a long-lost home.

But I trespass too far upon the patience of this assembly,

already tried by the protracted though interesting exercises of the day. Permit me, therefore, to conclude by offering to you, Mr. President, to the gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, to the gentlemen of the Faculty, to the alumni and undergraduates of the College, and to you, citizens of this great metropolis, whom I claim the privilege of henceforth addressing as my fellow-citizens, my most respectful salutations.

On Monday, October 3d, A. D. 1864, being the One Hundred and Tenth Year of the Foundation of Columbia College, which day had been appointed for the Inauguration of Dr. Barnard, as the Tenth President of the College,* the Trustees received the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and the Professors of the School of Mines, together with the Alumni and the Invited Guests, in the Library, whence, at twelve o'clock, they went in procession to the Chapel, under the direction of Professor Peck, LL.D., and A. I. Van Duzer, A.M., Secretary of the Alumni Association, who had been requested by the Committee of Arrangements to act as Marshals, in the following

ORDER.

1. Chairman of the Board of Trustees and President Elect.
2. Ex-Presidents of Columbia College, and Emeritus Professor of the Evidences.
3. Trustees of the College, headed by the Committee of Arrangements.
4. Representatives of the United States, State, and City Governments.
5. Regents of the University of the State of New York.
6. Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church (as the first and munificent patrons of the College).

* See Note at the end of this narrative.

7. Chaplain of the College.
8. Faculty of Arts and Librarian.
9. Faculty of Medicine.
10. Faculty of Law.
11. Other Professors.
12. President and Officers of the Alumni Association.
13. Presidents of other Colleges.
14. Officers of other Colleges.
15. Alumni of Columbia College.
16. The Clergy.
17. Officers and Representatives of Literary, Scientific, and Art Associations.
18. Other Invited Guests.
19. Students.

In the Chapel, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, with the President Elect, Ex-Presidents Moore and King, the Trustees, and the President of the Alumni Association, with a number of the senior Alumni and invited guests, took their places on the platform, in front of which were arranged the members of the several Faculties. After a Voluntary on the Organ, by William H. Walter, Esq., the Organist of the College, the Chaplain of the College, the Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, A. M., said appropriate prayers from the Book of Common Prayer, read a Lesson from the Holy Scriptures, and offered the following Prayer, suitable to the occasion: —

PRAYER.

O Almighty God, "in whom we live and move and have our being," we desire that "all our works" may be "begun, continued, and ended in Thee," that so we may in all things "glorify Thy Holy Name." We therefore come before Thee to-day to offer our prayers unto Thee in behalf of this our College, at the commencement of a new era in its history,

and especially in behalf of him who now enters on his responsible duties as its newly appointed head.

O Fountain of all grace and blessing, do Thou bestow upon him the spirit of wisdom and of strength; of wisdom to devise, of strength to carry into good effect, whatever may be for the interest and prosperity of this Institution, and for the temporal and eternal benefit of the youth intrusted to its training. Do Thou bless and further all his endeavors for the promotion of the honor and usefulness of this College, as an instrument of "sound learning and Christian education." Lead all who are connected with it, whether as Trustees, Professors, or Students, to hearty coöperation with him in all plans and efforts for the enlargement of its powers for good; and especially to the Pupils give the disposition to yield all respect and subordination to the lawful authority of its head, and avail themselves to the utmost, by diligence, docility, and obedience, of the advantages here afforded them; that so, by the cherishing care of this our College, they may be fitted for usefulness in their generation here; and, having served Thee faithfully on earth, may be admitted to endless happiness hereafter, "in Thy light to see light," and to advance from knowledge to knowledge, and from glory to glory, through eternal ages. All which we ask through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. *Amen.*

The President elect was then Inducted into Office by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., receiving from his hands the Keys of the College and the Charter, and took his seat in the President's Chair.

An Address to the President from the Professors in the several Faculties was then presented and read by Professor Nairne; and an Address from the Alumni, by Dr. Anderson, President of the Association.

The President then delivered his Inaugural Discourse.

The following Hymn, written for the occasion by William Betts, LL.D., a member of the Class of 1820, was then sung with great spirit by the congregation: —

HYMN.

Spirit of the upper sky!
Thou, whose all-pervading eye
Pierceth through Infinity,
  Look upon our work to-day;
Let thy form, celestial Dove,
Hover o'er us from above,
Filling every heart with love,
  While we lowly bend and pray.

Grant us purity of soul
Evil passions to control,
Let thy bright effulgence roll
  Light on this thy servant's heart;
Grant him grace his work to do,
Grant him to be just and true,
With earth's knowledge e'er in view,
  Heavenly wisdom to impart.

The Exercises in the Chapel were closed by the Benediction, pronounced by the Reverend President.

Subsequently, the President and Trustees received the Professors, the Alumni, and the invited guests at the President's House.

NOTE.

The following is a List of the Presidents of Columbia College from its foundation: —

1. Samuel Johnson, S. T. D., LL. D., A. D. 1754 to 1763. Resigned.
2. Myles Cooper, S. T. D., LL. D., A. D. 1763 to 1775. Abdicated.

A. D. 1776 to 1784. College closed.

A. D. 1784 to 1787. No President.

3. William Samuel Johnson, LL. D., A. D. 1787 to 1800. Resigned.
4. Charles Wharton, S. T. D., A. D. 1801 to 1801. Resigned.
5. Benjamin Moore, S. T. D., A. D. 1801 to 1811. Resigned.
6. William Harris, S. T. D., A. D. 1811 to 1829. Died.
7. William Alexander Duer, LL. D., A. D. 1829 to 1842. Resigned.
8. Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D., A. D. 1842 to 1849. Resigned.
9. Charles King, LL. D., A. D. 1849 to 1864. Resigned.
10. Frederick A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., LL. D., A. D. 1864.*

*** From A. D. 1811 to 1816, the Rev. John M. Mason, S. T. D., was Provost.

* Dr. Barnard was graduated at Yale College, in the class of 1828, and was a Tutor in that College, A. D. 1830–31. He was elected a Professor in the University of Alabama, in 1837, where he remained seventeen years, filling successively the chairs of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and of Chemistry and Natural History. In 1854 he was chosen Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Mississippi, of which Institution he became the President in 1856 and the Chancellor in 1861, filling also the chair of Physics and Astronomy. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale College, and that of S. T. D. by the University of Mississippi.

ADDRESS

OF

THE HON. HAMILTON FISH, LL.D.,

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

AND

REPLY

OF

PRESIDENT BARNARD.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Doctor Barnard: — The corporate authorities of this ancient institution, by a deliberate vote, and with a cordial unanimity, have called you to the Presidency of the College, made vacant by the resignation of its late amiable and accomplished occupant. We are assembled for the purpose of completing your induction into office, by the delivery to you of the keys of the College, and a copy of its charter, as the symbols of the office committed to you.

In the discharge of your duties, you will have as your assistants a Faculty well tried, and of approved ability, learning, and success in the several departments of science and of arts. You will have the cordial support and sympathy of the corporate authorities of the College, in every measure tending to promote its interests, and the cause of education and of learning.

We commit to your care a generous band of ingenuous youths, — objects of interest, affection, and pride in the present, of deep and earnest hope in the future, — preparing for the stern contest of life, and soon to become busy actors in the world's great drama. We bespeak for them, collectively and individually, your tender care, your stern watchfulness, your affection. Train, instruct, incite, restrain them, —

> Viamque insiste domandi,
> Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas.

Our College is liberally endowed, has lands, has wealth;

but these young gentlemen she esteems her most precious treasures.

While we are full of hope and of affection for those now committed to your care, we cherish a just pride in those who have preceded them, and have heretofore gone forth from the training and the discipline of this institution.

The presence with us, this day, of some of these, and the still active engagements of others, restrain words of praise which I should be most happy to express. But I trust that it will be no invidious distinction to mention the names of some whose talents and attainments have been devoted to the service of the College.

Among your associates sits, on your right, the Venerable and Reverend M'Vickar, eminent in piety, and of varied and profound learning, who has devoted nearly half a century of efficient labor to the instruction of the College.

Upon your left is Anthon, who for nearly an equal period of time has given reputation to the College, and has thrown attractions around the classic literature and learning of which he is the accomplished master.

There, too, on either side, are Drissler and Van Amringe, younger in years and in service, but bright and shining lights, brilliant in accomplishments, profound in attainments.

No longer in the academic board, but still in the service of the College, is Anderson, who filled, with consummate ability and grace, the chair of mathematics. Renwick rests from his labors, but his memory is fresh in these halls, and he will ever be named when the College calls the roll of her distinguished sons.

And there is the beloved and venerable man * whose presence graces this occasion, the elder of your surviving predecessors in the Presidency, — full of years, full of learning, and full of affections and of sympathies, which are returned, in full

* Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D., for many years Professor of the Greek and Latin languages and literature, and subsequently President of the College.

measure and overflowing, by all who were his pupils, by all who appreciate learning and accomplishment, virtue and dignity. More than fourscore years have failed to impair his joyousness, to affect his powers, or to diminish his interest in letters and in science, — "*discenti assidue multa, senecta venit.*"

Passing to the ante-Revolutionary period, when our Institution was known as "King's College," and was but recently established, and her sons were few, the names of Jay, Livingston, Morris, Benson, Hamilton, Van Cortlandt, Troup, Rutgers, Willett, Duane, attest the justness of our pride, and the prominence of the sons of our College, both in council and in the field, and their influence in moulding and in controlling the events that resulted in American Independence, and in the establishment of the government under which thirteen feeble Colonies grew to be a great and powerful nation.

The genius of Alexander Hamilton, seen and felt everywhere in the early history of the Republic, is impressed upon every page of the Federal Constitution.

The graceful and accomplished pen of Gouverneur Morris reduced to form the accepted principles and the conclusions of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and gave them the language and the diction in which that sacred instrument challenges our admiration, our gratitude, and our confidence.

Truly and beautifully was it said by one who could appreciate truth and purity and intellectual greatness, that "when the ermine of justice fell upon the shoulders of John Jay, it touched nothing less pure than itself."

John Jay, too, was an alumnus of this College, and was an associate with Hamilton in the authorship of "The Federalist," that powerful, persuasive publication, whose logic and eloquence subdued passion, overcame prejudice, and secured to grateful millions the blessings of the ark of our political covenant.

Our College, claiming that these three of her sons breathed its genius and life into the Constitution, gave it the style

that graces it, and contributed the clearest and most effective arguments for its adoption, is thus bound, beyond all others, by a triple tie, to its support and maintenance. It was the boast of the father of Hannibal, (referring to his three sons,) that he kept three lions to destroy his enemy. It is our boast that we raised three sons to give life and genius to a nation. And as the Carthaginian swore his son, at an early age, to eternal enmity to his country's foes, so let the teachings of our children, from their earliest childhood, be eternal war against all who would lay rude or violent hands upon the sacred instrument which holds together the Union committed to our keeping by honored fathers: a Union full of happiness in the past, and yet full of hope in the future, notwithstanding parricidal hands raised in the vain hope of destroying that which rests upon principles that God himself has ordained to be eternal and immutable!

True to her history, let Columbia College send forth none other than sons trained to the capacity and filled with the resolution to maintain their fathers' wish; yea, even to inscribe more plainly the landmarks of right, to drive deeper the stakes of truth, to implant more firmly the principles of heaven-born justice, and to place upon a loftier eminence, and upon a broader and stronger foundation, the standard of love to God and good-will among men, of God's universal supremacy and man's universal freedom and political equality.

Such is the duty and the high privilege of our colleges and schools of learning. Theirs it is so to teach the great truths of morality and of revelation, and to blend and unite letters and science in such proportions and harmony, as to constitute a full panoply, stronger than that of the fabled goddess; and thus arming their sons, to send forth men prepared wisely and ably to assume their parts in the direction and the responsibilities of every phase of man's varied life.

For this purpose, you have your departments of letters and arts, with their refining tendencies, their culture, their discipline, their teachings, their accumulation of the wisdom and experience of the past, their subtle logic, and abstruse meta-

physics, to educate and prepare the youthful warrior entering upon the stern battle of life; while science will furnish the armory and storehouse whence to draw the material needed for the strife. And to this end science penetrates the lowest depths of the planet which we inhabit, develops its contents, and displays its composition; divides and analyzes the impalpable and invisible air, and the minutest ray of the heavenly orbs; is not content to follow "the stars in their course," but anticipates and foretells with awful accuracy their complicated movements, and explores the mysterious relations of those vast and innumerable masses and influences which, moving and operating through illimitable space, acting, reacting, and counteracting, with mutual and diversified relations and compensations, under laws which Omniscience has imposed, exhibit the perfection of harmony pervading the infinity of creation. And far above and beyond the benefits to man's material interests which science thus develops, stands out, in letters of living light, its refutation of the hazy and misty doubts which halting and superficial skepticism would throw upon revelation.

Thus Science becomes the handmaid and the companion of Religion, and confirms the faithful Christian in his reliance upon the revelation he has received, and in his hopes of the promises held out to the believer.

To you, Sir, who have travelled widely and profitably through the various fields of letters and of arts, who have explored the most intricate paths of science, who are vested with a sacred commission to preach and to teach the gospel of Christ, is now committed the care and the supervision of this College.

To one who has devoted so many years and so much of learning and of talent to the cause of education, it were superfluous to enlarge upon the dignity and the importance of the training of youth up to the responsibilities of an age already full of events, and pregnant with consequences of portentous magnitude. It were superfluous to suggest how

much of the domestic happiness of unnumbered homes, how many fortunes of untold families, how much, even, of the future of empire hangs upon the threads which, as a skilful educationist, you are to work, and to bind together.

It remains for me, Sir, in the name and by the authority of the Trustees of Columbia College, to deliver to you these keys, and copy of the Charter, which I now present to you as the symbols of your office; and in their name, and by their authority, I formally proclaim you to be the President of Columbia College.

As such I present you to the Faculty of the College; to the Alumni; to the distinguished company who honor the occasion with their presence.

To you, as such, I present and commend these young gentlemen, our students; whose respect, affection, submission, and obedience I earnestly bespeak for the President of the College.

President Barnard: — The cares and the duties of a responsible office now are yours. May you be sustained and supported in their efficient discharge.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

It is with the liveliest sensibility that I accept, Mr. Chairman, these symbols of the distinguished trust which the enlightened body you represent, the legal guardians of this noble and venerable seminary of learning, have chosen to commit to my hands. I know too well the magnitude of the task before me, to enter upon it without a profound sense of my dependence for support and guidance, and all that can make success a possibility, upon the Divine Fountain of all strength and all wisdom. It is only in humble reliance upon the continuance of that gracious aid which has sustained me heretofore under responsibilities similarly grave, that I find encouragement to hope that my strength may here also be made equal to my day.

There is something in the chain of incidents which has placed me in my present situation which seems to me remarkably to disclose the directing hand of Providence. A quarter of a century ago, it was my privilege and my pride to count myself a citizen of this great metropolis. Suddenly, and almost unexpectedly to myself, I was called to lend such aid as I might be able to contribute to advance the cause of higher education in the great Southwest. Buoyant with the hopes and animated by the enthusiasm natural to youth, I responded to the call. I found an inviting field. I encountered large-hearted and enlightened fellow-laborers. I was cheered by the encouraging voices of the intelligent and the influential throughout the community by which I was surrounded. My proper life's work seemed to lie before me;

and where my work lay, there I fixed my home. Of the more than twenty years that followed, their labors and their trials, their discouragements and their successes, it is unnecessary here to speak. It is sufficient to say, that there came at length an hour which seemed freighted with the fruition of hopes long and ardently cherished, and with the reward of toils patiently and willingly endured; and that in the same hour the arm of the beneficent government which had shielded me there as here — a government so beneficent and so mild as to be felt only in the protection it afforded and the blessings it shed around — was suddenly paralyzed. I discovered that the labor of my life had been practically thrown away. I discovered that my home was no longer my home, since rebellion, triumphant for the moment, declared that it was no longer my country.

O you, whose happiness it has been to live where the glorious emblem of our national authority has never ceased to float upon the breeze! it is not for you to know the anguish that has wrung the hearts of fervent lovers of their country, compelled to see that sacred ensign trampled in the dust. Nor is it for you to know the bitterness of that stern necessity which has forced such hearts to tear themselves from places made dear by the remembrance of many peaceful and happy years, — from all the traces they may have left of the earnest labors of a life, — from communities with whose interests their own have long been blended, and from friends whose many kindnesses have made them dearer than kindred, — in order to seek a sky beneath which patriotism shall not be crime, to find an atmosphere where loyalty may be free to breathe.

It was thus, that, from the scene of my ruined projects, my frustrated labors, and my disappointed hopes, I turned away, animated but by one purpose, possessed by but one longing, — to find a spot over which the flag of my country might still be waving. I found it at length, and with it the security and the tranquillity of mind to which I had long been a stranger. But, more than this, I found friends, encourage-

ment, honorable distinctions. Chief among these last, the highest academic distinction to which any ambition could aspire, I esteem that which I have received at your hands to-day. And in expressing my profound sense of this distinguished honor, I cannot but be struck with the remarkable fact, that the spot to which by your invitation I return after an absence so protracted, these buildings and these grounds which you commit to my care, are the very same which formed my residence — though then devoted to purposes altogether different — when, a quarter of a century ago, I left this city for my distant Southern home.

You have mentioned, Sir, in terms of beautiful and deserved eulogy, the illustrious names of those early graduates of this college, whose labors so largely contributed to the formation, and to the adoption by the people, of the great charter under which our country, for nearly three quarters of a century, continued to enjoy a happiness so unbroken and a prosperity so unparalleled. The interesting and memorable facts which you have recalled to our minds, impose upon every one, who shall ever in any capacity be connected with Columbia College, a peculiar obligation to maintain and defend the priceless heritage which they did so much to secure for us.

I accept the obligation in its fullest extent; but for myself I needed no new stimulus to this sacred duty. Next to the Bible in my heart, I cherish the love of that venerated instrument in which is embodied the living principle of our national unity; and for one I never will consent to hold any parley or to enter into any compromise with such as flout its authority, until its insulted majesty is fully vindicated, and its unquestioned supremacy reëstablished and acknowledged over every foot of territory which its protection has ever reached, over every smallest spot which its benign influence has ever made happy.

Permit me, Sir, in conclusion, to thank you for the kind language in which you have addressed me, and to express my especial gratification in having received my office at the hands

of one who has been himself so often and so worthily the object of the highest honors his fellow-citizens could bestow.*

* The Hon. Hamilton Fish was graduated at Columbia College in the class of 1827. He was a Representative from the City of New York in the Congress of the United States from A. D. 1843 to A. D. 1845. He was elected, successively, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of the State New York, which offices he filled from A. D. 1847 to A. D. 1851. He was a member of the United States Senate, as one of the Senators from the State of New York, A. D. 1851 to A. D. 1857. He received the degree of LL. D., from Columbia College, in A. D. 1850, and was chosen Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College in A. D. 1859.

ADDRESSES

FROM

THE SEVERAL FACULTIES BY PROFESSOR NAIRNE,

AND FROM THE

ALUMNI BY Dr. ANDERSON,

AND

REPLY OF PRESIDENT BARNARD.

ADDRESS FROM THE FACULTIES.

—•—

Mr. President: — In the name of the Faculties of Columbia College, I bid you welcome to our presidential chair.

Our feelings at this time, Sir, may be supposed to resemble those of the peers in a monarchy at the accession of a new sovereign. They are feelings of anxiety and hope; for the comfort of our situation and the prosperity of our school depend not a little on the disposition and capacity of our presiding officer.

Accustomed as we have been to the kindness, affability, and urbanity of your venerable predecessor, we have naturally desired to find the same qualities in you; and naturally too have we made inquiries as to the probability of our desire being fulfilled.

Before we had the honor of your personal acquaintance, our questionings both of public and of private opinion had gone far to satisfy our hopes; and our subsequent intercourse with you, slight though it has yet been, assures us that our expectations will not be disappointed.

Your success elsewhere in academic government promises equal success in the city of New York; and your experience may suggest improvements which will add to the already distinguished reputation of Columbia College.

Your well-known scientific acquirements, and your accomplishments in elegant literature, as well as the knowledge of philosophy implied in a theological education, qualify you to appreciate good teaching in all our departments, and to encourage us by an intelligent approbation of our labors.

You will be, in some sort, our representative at the Board of Trustees; and in that capacity you will possess our entire confidence. Knowing by trial the toils and difficulties of the educator's office, you will be able to give opinions of greater worth and weight than they would be if you had never been by profession a teacher.

We promise you our hearty coöperation in all matters pertaining to instruction and discipline in the College. From week to week, you and we will take counsel together at the college-board; and to our class-rooms, where, in a kind of "State sovereignty," we individually preside, we hope you will often resort, that you may cheer us by your countenance and animate our students, as soldiers are animated when they do duty under the eye of their commander-in-chief.

It delights us to understand that we shall have frequent opportunities of knowing you socially as well as professionally. The Professors of Columbia College, dwelling apart in a great city, find it more difficult to cultivate friendship with each other than if they belonged to a rural institution; but we trust that your leading the way toward the establishment of a closer social intimacy among us, may influence those of us who can make it convenient, to follow your excellent example.

Once more, Sir, I bid you welcome; and I am sure that I express the heart's desire of all my colleagues, as it is my own, when I pray that your presidency over our beloved college may be long, happy, prosperous, and honorable.

ADDRESS FROM THE ALUMNI.

MR. PRESIDENT : — It is but a holiday's space since the sons of Old Columbia took occasion to do honor to her venerated chief, when, closing a long energy nobly devoted to her service, he passed his work gracefully over to the hands of his worthy successor.

These sons then felt a sorrow which you were the first to comprehend and respect. They now feel a joy which your generous predecessor will be equally prompt to approve. Our regrets at that time abated nothing of your rank in our esteem, and what we now have to offer takes as certainly nothing from his. Reassured by this belief, Alma Mater (ever joyful in the joy of her sons) is unusually radiant to-day, and tenders you, fresh from her heart, a triple salutation, as a grant of her prerogative, a measure of her trust, and a token of her honest delight. Your accession has just now been emphatically greeted by the administrators of her powers, and again by the learned expositors of her thought. In her wise liberality she has chosen that the members of these bodies may or not be her own flesh and blood; yet their felicitations have been as loyal as a son's. Now we, her issue, sprung of her very loins and nurtured at her breast, must not be outdone in this encounter.

And first we rejoice because we recognize in you, what we ever found in him you replace, (that surest title to all confidence,) the old fidelity, the "*prisca fides*," — the hard-tried but proved allegiance to time-honored Truth. While you will not be unregardful of what art can do for beauty, science for use, and letters for both, you will yet maintain in full

supremacy that hallowed immemorial traditionary bond — honor everywhere to the lawful superior, and reverence to rightful authority. This bond and this supremacy, (without which all else is but a treacherous illusion,) — yes, you will maintain it, — *suaviter*, that it may be loved, *fortiter*, that it may be felt and obeyed.

You will justly appreciate the claims of modern knowledge; but you will not let it be believed that she has come with any mission to contest, much less to curtail, our unabridged Inheritance of Faith. Holding high in your esteem the grand capacities and noble disciplines by which wonders are varied, labors relieved, enjoyments multiplied, and liberties enlarged, you will not allow the best or boldest of them all to outrank that Wisdom Increate not made nor unbegotten, to whose God-given Jurisdiction all the philosophies and the philanthropies, which ever amused or beguiled or bewildered their human day and generation, will yet be brought to submit. We rejoice, too, because we know from your antecedents, that, revering as you do all that age has rendered venerable, you can sympathize most genially with what is trustful or magnanimous in youth, so that even in its giddier aberrations you will see nothing worse than a child-like vivacity most easily subdued by a fatherly word. Your record is our warrant that your government will be paternal, with the mildness that takes from justice the semblance of severity, the steadiness that lends dignity and safety to indulgence, and the rare discretion that wins from the most wilful a generous obedience to a gentle request.

For these and other reasons — believing as we do that you will always cherish, as the consecrated objects of your care, Alma and her children, as well those who like ourselves have been lately or long since sent forward to the front, as those who, now or soon, may come trooping to her side — the Alumni of Columbia College join cordially in the general welcome, and bid you, Mr. President, and your now happily inaugurated rule, a hearty *Vivat* and a brave God-speed!

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

TO THE FACULTIES AND THE ALUMNI.

I KNOW no situation in life which is attended with a more oppressive weight of anxiety, than that of him who undertakes, with a conscientious sense of duty, to administer the affairs of a great educational institution. In most situations, the influence for good or for ill, which can be exerted by an individual upon the world around him, or the generations which are to come after him, is limited to the consequences of his own immediate acts. But the educator of youth, if faithful to his task, moulds largely the opinions and shapes the principles of others, and so, through the acts of many, is felt through a circle which is always large and is ever widening. He who, without a sense of misgiving, can assume a position of so difficult responsibility, must be sustained not only by an earnest zeal and a consciousness of good intent, but by a confidence in his own wisdom and strength which few have a right to entertain. Nor if, to one who occupies a position like that in which I find myself to-day, the future brings solicitude, will he be likely to find relief in turning his thoughts backward to the past; for in the honorable history and noble reputation of the institution of which he is bold enough to assume the direction, he will behold the difficult measure by which his own work is to be tried; and in the men who have created that history and achieved that reputation, he will see the standard by which he is himself to be judged. This consideration comes home to me on this occasion with singular force. For while I do not enter upon

the trust confided to me here without some experimental acquaintance with its nature elsewhere acquired, it is new to me to feel the burden of a responsibility which extends to the past as well as to the future. Hitherto I have been a pioneer in the great educational army, laboring to clear new ways through the wilderness of ignorance, seeking to kindle new beacon-lights upon heights in advance of the grand march of intellectual culture across the continent. I have been endeavoring to build upon new foundations, and not to carry on toward completion an edifice begun by others. Had I accomplished anything, had Providence permitted me to accomplish anything worthy of remembrance, the record would have been but the beginning of a history, and not its continuation. Had I finally failed, the failure would have been my own, and would have brought to ruin no goodly results of the labors of better men. It is not so here. My distinguished predecessors, — two of whom, by honoring with their presence the ceremonial of to-day, evince the undecaying interest they feel in the institution which owes them so much, — aided by the zealous coöperation of many learned colleagues and counsellors, have made of Columbia College an object of so just honor, veneration, and love, that any detriment which might befall her in the hands of a successor would bring to thousands of hearts an acute sense of a great public calamity. All this I feel with a depth which will greatly intensify the earnestness with which I enter upon the discharge of my duties here.

To you, Sir, who on behalf of the Faculties of the College have tendered me so cordial a welcome, and to the body in whose name you have spoken, permit me to return the sincere thanks of a grateful heart for your generous words. Your language is to me a pledge that the harmony which, wherever men are associated for a common object, is the first essential to happiness as well as to success, shall ever preside over our united counsels and be illustrated in our common acts. And though there are few respects in which I can hope adequately to fill the place left vacant at your Board by my able and

excellent predecessor, I can at least promise that no conscious act of mine shall ever disturb the harmony which his genial influence has diffused among you. With some of you, gentlemen, it is my happiness to have been already acquainted. Some, too, have been long known to me by the far-reaching reputation which has rewarded their successful labors in the field of letters and science. There are some, indeed, whom not to know would argue a singular ignorance of the scholarship and the literature of the country. To be associated with such men I feel to be a distinguished honor. If through that association I might attain to enjoy their friendship, I should esteem it as more than an honor, — it would be a happiness.

You have kindly alluded to my past experience. If my experience has taught me any lesson it is this: that while the necessities of organization require that in every institution there should be an executive head, whatever of efficiency an educational institution may exhibit, whatever of distinction it may attain, will depend upon the learning, the ability, and the zeal of those who direct its several departments of instruction. To yourselves, gentlemen, Columbia College owes, in great part, her present honorable celebrity. To yourselves, should it continue, she will owe its perpetuation. And so long as the roll of her Faculty shall embrace the names of scholars and men of science, such as those who fill and adorn her several chairs to-day, so long she will maintain her present proud position among the foremost of American colleges.

Entertaining sentiments like these, I shall be the last to question the legitimate exercise of that collegiate "State sovereignty" to which you have so pleasantly alluded. In his own proper province, each officer of a college should enjoy that freedom to which his superior acquaintance with all that relates to his peculiar domain entitles him. There is the less danger in the concession, inasmuch as the limits of this sovereignty are so clearly defined that the harmony of academic rule is not likely to be disturbed by resort to so violent a measure as secession.

To your suggestion of the advantages which may arise from freedom of social intercourse among those whose official duties bring them daily here into contact, I respond with all my heart. I embrace in this response the instructed no less than the instructors. If there be moments when the artificial relations created by academic law or usage may be forgotten, and student and teacher may meet upon the common ground of social equality, the consequences cannot but be, and my experience proves that it always will be, to foster sentiments of mutual kindness and mutual respect, and to promote the harmony and happiness of the whole academic circle.

If I am cheered by the greeting which I receive from those who are to be my associates and fellow-laborers, I am flattered and gratified by that which meets me from you, gentlemen of the Alumni. The Alumni of a college constitute at all times its most fitting representatives. Their interest in the institution in which their growing intellects were nurtured is probably deeper than it was even when they were daily gathered within its venerated walls, and were still the objects of its fostering care. On the other hand, the institution looks on them with an honorable pride, as the fruits of her accomplished labors, and the visible illustrations of her usefulness. Through them, in the various avocations of life which they fulfil and adorn, the beneficent influence of the college diffuses itself throughout all the ramifications of society, and is felt in giving elevation to the tone of public sentiment, and disseminating enlarged and liberal views of public policy.

You, gentlemen, have much reason to be proud when you recall the many honored names which lend their lustre to the roll of your fraternity. There is no position of usefulness which Columbia's sons have not filled; there is no post of honor which their virtues and their merits have not made more honorable. Their eloquence has shed brilliancy over the forum, their learning has added dignity to the bench, admiring throngs have listened to their words of wisdom in the senate chamber, and the persuasions of the pulpit have been made more resistless by the charm of their piety. In the

infancy of our republic, as you have been already happily reminded, Columbia's sons were among the foremost of the statesmen who, by their identification with the origin and early history of our glorious national constitution, made themselves forever immortal; and in the latest troubled days, when, over a portion of our land, that sacred charter of liberty is trampled in the dust, we find Columbia's sons still among the foremost to avenge the insult offered to the noble work of their fathers, and, if need be, to lay down their lives in its defence. What encouragement, what inspiration, may not the contemplation of such animating examples furnish to the ardent and generous youth who are pressing forward to inscribe their names upon the same honorable list.

You have been pleased, Sir, to allude to those principles according to which, in my administration of the affairs of this institution, you suppose that I may be guided. I am gratified to recognize in your language sentiments which have long been mine. None appreciate more fully than I do the necessity of law; or the value, as an element of character in young or old, of a reverence for constituted authority. But, if possible, I would instil the principle of obedience, by ever associating it with the sense of right. In most instances, indeed, in which I have known authority to come into conflict with the spirit of insubordination, I have found the most efficacious appeal which can be addressed to an ingenuous youth to be, Examine the case for yourself, and tell me honestly the decision of your own conscience. Law, it is true, must be obeyed; but in order that obedience may be what it should be, a part of a beneficial moral culture, it should be grounded in a conviction that law is not only necessary, but is also right. We should be able to feel as well as, in the language of Hooker, to say, "Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God, and her voice is the harmony of the world."

You have spoken of my sympathy with what is trustful and magnanimous in youth. In this you have touched the key to whatever of success may have attended me as a col-

lege governor. I love young men. Seldom have I found them otherwise than frank, truthful, and generous. Their very faults are often but the exaggeration of impulses which themselves are noble. It is rare indeed that they evince a deliberate purpose of wrong. In most instances gently to point out the error is sufficient to secure its correction.

I am cheered by the sunny hopefulness of the young. I am warmed by their ardor. I give them spontaneously my confidence, and look for theirs in return. It has not often been my misfortune to meet with disappointment. Upon this basis, college government has succeeded. I cannot doubt that it will succeed again.

You are right, Sir, in attributing to me a high appreciation of the value of modern science. We naturally value that which has largely and continuously occupied our thoughts; and my past professional pursuits have conspired with my natural tastes to foster the sentiment to which you refer. It seems to me, indeed, that no one can be an indifferent spectator of a scientific progress which is daily making so vast contributions to the increase of human comfort, and to the enlargement of the wealth of nations. Yet I thank you for doing me the justice to believe that I would allow no science or knowledge of merely human origin to take precedence, for a moment, of that heavenly wisdom whose office is, not exclusively to enlighten the understanding, but, rather, to purify the heart.

I think I do not misinterpret you when I presume, that, in relation to this subject, your words have been chosen with reference to the imaginary conflict asserted by some to exist between the teachings of the sacred oracles of our religion and certain of the conclusions of modern scientific research. I do not recognize such a conflict, nor admit its possibility. All true science is to me but a form of revelation from the one great Author of all truth. I cannot conceive that He in whom there is no variableness nor shadow of turning, will ever be found to contradict in His works the declarations which He has made us in His written Word. And what-

ever may be the amount or the seeming value of that truth which has rewarded, by its discovery, the faithful labors of modern scientific investigators, or whatever the grandeur of the multiplied achievements of human intellect in every department of inquiry, I esteem all these things combined as lighter than vanity, unless accompanied by that better and higher and purer knowledge which lifts men above the material world in which they dwell, and makes them wise unto salvation.

Once more, Sir, permit me to thank you for the encouragement your words have given me, and for the hearty good wishes with which you cheer me on my way.

INAUGURAL DISCOURSE.

INAUGURAL DISCOURSE.

THE occasion on which we are assembled, the ceremonial in which we participate, and the associations naturally clustering round a spot which learning has hallowed by making it her seat, would seem to leave little choice in regard to the theme which should occupy us to-day. A noble institution devoted to the highest mental culture of generous youth, after more than a century of honorable usefulness and distinguished success, is about entering upon another year of its beneficent labors; and at this moment the guidance of its operations and the guardianship of its interests are committed to an untried hand. It would be in accordance with a generally prevalent usage, and would be possibly also a compliance with general expectation, that the brief space allotted me on this occasion should be devoted to a declaration of the views by which, as an educationist, I expect to be governed, and according to which I desire to see the course of education conducted in this institution. If I do not conform to this usage or meet this expectation, it is not because there is anything in those views uncertain or doubtful; or anything which I apprehend, before an enlightened audience

like this, would be likely to meet with dissent; but rather because, on the other hand, I have already so often and so fully made them public, as to leave me no reason to suspect that they are either unknown or misapprehended.

The subject of education is one which has occupied the most thoughtful minds of every age; and it is probable that the fundamental principles which should direct a truly liberal education may be as clearly deduced from the writings of Aristotle, of Seneca, or of Quintilian, as from those of the most judicious thinkers of modern times. And yet there is probably no subject in regard to which, were we to judge from the controversial literature to which it has given rise, we might be led to infer that there is so little that is settled, and so much that is uncertain or doubtful. Within the past twenty or thirty years, our long-tested and successful system of collegiate instruction has, in particular, been so persistently decried and so seriously menaced, as to fill the friends of sound education throughout our country with alarm, and to compel them to discuss the whole theory and practice of our higher education with anxious earnestness and by the light of first principles. In these discussions I have endeavored, according to my ability, to bear my part. It has, by force of circumstances, been made my duty — a duty which I have esteemed a privilege — to withstand the dangerous assaults of that blindly destructive spirit which would sacrifice the admirable system of mental culture existing in our colleges to some visionary scheme of presumed higher utility. In acquitting myself of this duty, I have held that the end to be kept in view in liberal

education should be to make of man all that, as an intelligent and moral being, he is capable of becoming, in view of the immortal destiny before him, and with but secondary regard to the accidental interests of this temporary life. I have held that such a culture will actually make him more fit to fill successfully any position to which he may be called in this world, will make him a more efficient worker, a more useful member of society, a better citizen, than any training especially planned with the intent to produce these specific results. And I have also held, that the studies which now occupy the most prominent place in the course of collegiate training, and which have ever occupied that place since our collegiate system was founded, are the studies which, on psychological grounds, are manifestly best adapted to furnish such a culture.

I hesitate to enter again to-day upon a path which I have trodden so often before; and I hesitate the more because the controversies to which I have alluded have apparently subsided. I could offer but little which would possess the merit of originality. I might weary by presenting arguments which, through repetition, have lost the gloss of novelty; and I scarcely need now renew a profession of faith which has been so often distinctly set forth before. I presume, therefore, upon the indulgence of my audience, so far as to select a theme suggested by the peculiar circumstances in which I find this institution at the moment when my connection with it commences.

The Board of Trustees of Columbia College have long entertained a purpose to extend the field of in-

struction occupied by the institution, so that it may embrace at once larger and higher ground. Such a design cannot, it is obvious, be carried out at once in all its completeness. It is necessary, that, in the beginning, it should be restricted to certain determinate branches of knowledge; and these, in order to secure the largest probabilities of success, will be most wisely chosen from among the class of subjects in regard to which there is most urgently felt the sense of a great public want. Such are, at present, the physical sciences as applied to the arts: and the object now immediately proposed contemplates the opening of a department in which shall be taught the modes in which geological, mechanical, and chemical science may be brought to bear upon the development of the mineral resources of the country.

It seems indispensable, in a country like this, where nature remains to so large an extent unsubdued, and the temptations to every description of industrial enterprise are so vast, that the first attempts to expand educational institutions into the form of proper universities should be made with a view to take advantage of that practical spirit which will encourage more extended and more thorough teaching in the direction in which it finds it profitable to do so. By pursuing this course we secure permanence and strength; and when these are once ours, we may make our schools the agencies by which not merely the practical uses of science shall be made known, but through which also investigations may be instituted with a view to enlarge the domain of science itself.

Moreover, to have established a successful school

in one branch of knowledge is to have created a nucleus around which others may cluster. And as, in our sister institution at New Haven, to the school of science originally there established have been since added schools of philosophy, philology, and history, and will yet doubtless be added other schools embracing every department of teaching in letters and science, so we may reasonably expect that our present beginning may be the means of drawing to us such aid from those to whom the prosperity of this college is dear, or who would not willingly see the institutions of this magnificent city inferior to those of many minor towns, as may enable us also to present, as time advances, all the various attractions to seekers after knowledge, which are necessary to complete the full ideal of a university.

At present, however, our newly established school is but a school of physical science; and the circumstance that the commencement of its active operations coincides with the date at which my own connection with the college begins, has led me naturally to the train of thought to which I venture to invite your attention. My theme may be briefly stated to be the relation of physical science to revealed religion.

While my life has been principally devoted to the cause of education in general, it is known, I believe, that my own special pursuits have been connected with the science of nature. I love that study both because it is beautiful in itself and because its influence upon the mind and upon the character seems to me to be eminently salutary. I believe that there is no study of which the legiti-

mate tendencies are more distinctly to foster in man the spirit of humility, or to awaken within him feelings of profound reverence toward God. I believe, indeed, that in spreading out His wonderful works before us, and clothing them with so many attractions, it has been the manifest purpose of the Creator to make them the means of drawing men to Himself. And I believe that the religious sentiment thus naturally inspired is one which disposes the soul to receive with delight and gratitude those more distinct announcements of Himself and of his purposes toward men, which He has made in his written Word.

It is nevertheless true, that modern physical science, as it has been built up gradually by methods founded on the precept of Bacon and the practice of Galileo, has been fated, from its earliest beginnings, to encounter the jealous suspicion, or the open and active opposition of those who have been charged with the guardianship of the interests of religion. For the earlier manifestations of this spirit a natural explanation suggests itself. Previously to the recognition of the great principle of induction as the guide of philosophic inquiry — the epoch from which our modern science dates — there was already in existence a species of natural science resting chiefly upon hypothesis, but interwoven with many inferences drawn from passages in the sacred writings. To any intelligent reader at this day it will be apparent that these inferences are rarely warranted by the texts from which they are deduced, but that they are in most instances the offspring of the fertile imaginations in which the system originated. Under the title

"*De Principiis Rerum Naturalium*," this philosophy was everywhere taught in the mediæval schools. Assuming to be founded on revelation, its truth became matter of religious faith; and any doctrine conflicting with it was denounced without inquiry as heretical.

Thus, in her very birth, our modern science found herself confronted with a formidable and discouraging opposition growing out of the preconceptions of the religious world. Nor, unfortunately, though the philosophy of the Middle Ages has been long exploded, has the breach which had its beginning there been ever entirely healed. Nature still continues to be studied in the Bible by the light of philology, and the results of this study are made the touchstone of the acceptability of conclusions founded on the most careful and conscientious study of nature herself. That this is a process which ought to be inverted, and that science should be made the torch by which to read the Scriptures, or should supply the clew to their interpretation, is a principle which is yet received with very limited favor. And thus, for every ancient controversy between science and religion which has perished from the memories of men, another and another more recent have sprung into life. A state of things has thus grown up, which is most sincerely to be lamented. It is one which, if it continue, is destined to produce most injurious consequences to science and to religion at the same time. It will injure science by enlisting against her the most powerful of influences, — the public opinion of probably the largest portion of the Christian world. Such a discouragement she is little able to bear. Even now

her advances are made under circumstances of quite sufficient difficulty. Though daily conferring upon the human race gifts of inestimable value, few of these are the return she makes for any benefit received, for any honor conferred upon her sons, or any support accorded to her by governments. Most of the brilliant discoveries which have signalized her history, which have brought wealth to nations, and endlessly enlarged the sources of human comfort, have been due to the solitary, patient, and unaided labor of her disinterested votaries. An enlightened regard for the highest interests of society would dictate a policy very different from this. It would suggest that the strongest incentives should be held out to the prosecution of scientific investigation, by the most liberal provision of the means necessary for conducting difficult and costly researches, and by crowning successful labor with its justly merited rewards. The time may yet possibly come when the world will sufficiently feel its obligations to science, to recognize the wisdom of such a policy; but this certainly will not be unless she shall succeed in commanding more fully than is apparently the case at present the confidence of that better portion of mankind by which she is too generally regarded as an insidious enemy to man's highest interests.

Nor, on the other hand, can religion fail seriously to suffer from the antagonism presumed to exist between her teachings and those of the investigators of nature. It is not possible that scientific progress should cease. Nor is it possible that scientific men can forego convictions formed upon evidence which human reason is incapable of resisting. If religion

disclaims them, they will be driven to disclaim religion; and thus, without any choice of their own, the whole weight of their great authority will be marshalled in opposition to the truth of the Bible. And, observe that this is a controversy which men of science do not invite or provoke. They have not been the first to seek for evidences of discordance between the results of their inquiries and any real or supposed assertions of the scriptural narrative. On the other hand, when compelled to meet this question by the injudicious assaults of men who, with more zeal than wisdom, have denounced their conclusions as necessarily false because contradicted by the Bible, many of the most eminent among them have labored with earnest sincerity to demonstrate the absurdity of the objections, and to show that nature and revelation, so far from being at variance, are entirely in harmony with one another. It is the mistaken friends of religion themselves who insist on occupying the perilous position, that, if modern science be true, the Bible must be false. It is they who deride and ridicule schemes of interpretation honestly suggested with a view to reconcile the language of sacred writ with the teachings of nature; and who, with singular lack of wisdom, maintain that no such reconcilement is possible. They will not recognize the fact, that, in planting themselves upon this ground, they are doing more to subvert religion and bring the Bible into discredit among men, than all the speculative atheists like Spinoza, and all the ingeniously logical skeptics like Hume, and all the malignant scoffers like Voltaire, combined, have ever been able to accomplish. In spite of the most deter-

mined efforts on the part of these several classes of enemies, the Bible still holds its place in human reverence; but let it be once distinctly settled as the final and unalterable decision of the religious world, that that volume makes it our religious duty to disbelieve and reject the perfectly demonstrable truths disclosed to us by such a science, for example, as geology, and it needs no extraordinary prescience to perceive, that, before another generation shall have passed away, its authority will be utterly destroyed. It has astonished me that there should be so many good men who do not see this danger. It has astonished me still more that there should be so many who do see it very clearly, and yet imagine that it may be averted by putting a ban upon science, and endeavoring to suppress its cultivation. Such efforts are, in the very nature of things, futile. Truth cannot be frowned out of existence, nor is there any weight of human authority heavy enough to keep it down. On the other hand, error, in the field of physical inquiry, needs neither persecution nor denunciation to disarm it of its power to harm; it has only to be let alone, and it will inevitably die of itself.

It is, therefore, at this moment the most desirable of all things, it is the great need of the times, that the friends of religion should be induced to lay aside the distrust with which they so generally regard the progress of modern science. And especially is it to be desired that they should no longer disdainfully repel the advances which thoughtful men of science have honestly made toward a reconcilement of opinions; or assail, with the weapons of ridicule and contempt, every scheme of scriptural interpretation de-

signed to prove that there is no necessary conflict between the book of nature and the book of revelation. Some reasons there are which suggest themselves upon the slightest reflection, going to show, that, in assuming this new attitude, they need fear no danger to the cause which they have nearest at heart; while it is obvious, that, in maintaining their present one, there is a danger which is both serious and real. Without attempting to exhaust the subject, I will mention a few of these reasons.

And in the first place, there is nothing in the ends which science proposes to excite alarm in the mind of any one who desires the largest improvement and the highest good of the human race. For the object of science is truth. Whatever the subject of investigation, it is truth, and truth only, which she seeks. In the pursuit of this end she puts out of view, and for the time disregards, the prevailing and preconceived opinions of men. She offers them no intentional disrespect. She seeks to bring them into no discredit. She undertakes neither to affirm nor to deny their soundness; but, in so far as they are opinions or impressions, or even convictions merely, they belong not to the class of evidences with which she has to do. Experience has proved that many of the beliefs which have at times prevailed almost universally, have had their foundation in ignorance or prejudice or superstition. Many have been received traditionally, and have been acquiesced in by each succeeding generation for no better reason than that they had received the assent of that which went before. And though all the opinions of men in regard to natural things which have thus descended to us

from the past may not be equally involved in error, there is manifestly no security for the investigator of nature, except in keeping his mind clear from every possibility of bias which might arise from such a source.

But while truth is the one simple aim toward which the labors of Science are directed, it is not claimed that she alone is competent to the attainment of all truth. Her range is limited by the range of human observation, and by the imperfect power of the human understanding; but within these limits her methods are sure, and her results unquestionable. The great truths which relate to the being and attributes of God, to the origin of sentient life on earth, to the purposes of God toward His intelligent creatures, to the duties they owe to Him, and to their possible destiny hereafter,—these are truths which science can never elucidate, and which can only become known to us by direct revelation from the Author of our being. And it is to this class of truths that revelation has been confined; while in regard to all which man is capable of discovering for himself, he has been left to secure the benefits of knowledge or to suffer the evils of ignorance, according as he may exercise the powers or improve the opportunities which he is here permitted to enjoy.

And in this very abandonment of His intelligent creatures to their own resources, we have an evidence that the investigation of nature, the prosecution of human science, is in accordance with God's will. For deep in the nature of the creature He has implanted the desire to know, and the capacity to enjoy knowledge, as well for its own sake as for any

of its possible uses. And the truths which He has placed at the level of the creature's understanding, and permitted to be disentangled from among the mysteries of creation, are singularly fitted to awaken emotions of reverence, and turn the thoughts to Him who is the Author of all truth. It would seem, indeed, that these truths had been purposely veiled, covered up, and concealed under the countless diversified forms of this majestic and beautiful universe, to the end that reason may have an incentive to inquiry, and, discovering, may wonder and adore; yea, to the very end that man, by searching, may find out God, though he can never hope to find Him out to perfection. The spirit, therefore, in which science has its birth, is a spirit implanted by God himself; the subjects on which it is employed are God's own works; and to suppose that the conclusions to which its inquiries legitimately lead can be at variance with God's own immediate testimony, is to throw dishonor upon God himself.

I will not be so unjust to any who oppose the progress of science on religious grounds, as to suppose that they are afraid of truth. I will not so disparage their understandings as to presume them ignorant that truth is never inconsistent with itself. And yet it seems impossible to explain the anxiety and alarm which they so often betray in connection with this subject, unless upon one or the other of these hypotheses. It is too late in the history of intellectual progress to take the ground that science is delusion. If the conclusions which it claims to have fully established are not to be relied on, then nothing in the whole circle of human knowledge is cer-

tain. The fact of revelation itself is ascertained to us by evidence offered to the reason. To us, it is a fact purely historical, to be examined precisely as other historical facts are examined. If we are competent to judge of its credibility, if we are even justified in asserting that we know its truth, then certainly we may reasonably claim that we are capable of tracing effects in the material world to their physical causes, more especially when, in our personal experience, we have been familiar with the operation of those causes all our lives.

But these physical causes, these powers of nature, as they are called, what are they? If we suppose that they exist without God, that they operate by any inherent energy of their own, we are pantheists, we have no need of God at all, our only God is nature. But if, on the other hand, we suppose that they are only modes through which God sees fit to manifest His own energy, the truths to which we are led by their attentive study are nothing less than revelations. They demand our acceptance not merely upon the authority of imperfect human reason, but as being directly vouched for by God himself. The distinction commonly made between nature and revelation, therefore, as means through which we may be permitted to know God, is in this view unimportant, perhaps prejudicial to the interests of true religion. It is at any rate a distinction of form merely, and not of essence. To the prophet God speaks through His Spirit, to the philosopher through His works; in either case the truth of the communication rests upon the same guaranty.

We often hear men talking of the God of nature

and the God of revelation, in terms which might justify the inference that they supposed that they were speaking of two different beings. If in any case such a dualistic notion is really entertained,—though to entertain it must imply very imperfect conceptions of what is necessary to the Divine nature,—the absurdity of a possible conflict between natural and revealed religion is not upon the surface obvious. But even to use the language without consciously admitting the false conception, is so far to keep this absurdity out of view as unquestionably to have led many good and pious men to deprecate the study of nature altogether, and to desire that it might be completely suppressed, through fear that the truths it reveals should not be in harmony with those other truths which have been made known to us by the same Author, through His written Word.

But it may be said this apprehension is not an idle one. It is justified by the actual history of biblical interpretation and physical science. If science and the Bible had never come into conflict, it might, says the objector, be very plausibly argued, or assumed, indeed, without argument, that they never could do so; but when such a conflict is asserted to have actually occurred, the question becomes a question not of probability, but of fact. Is it, then, a fact that such a conflict as is above supposed in any case really exists? I should be very sorry to believe so. I do not believe so. Unfortunately, my belief seems not to be the universal belief. Otherwise, indeed, I should have no motive for these observations; there would be no breach between science and religion to be healed; no estrangement between the Academy

and the Church to be overcome; no want of harmony between the pious hearts that simply feel God's power and the comprehensive intellects that perceive and know it. And yet, if we inquire to what source are to be ascribed these suggestions of possible discordance between physical and scriptural truth, we shall not find that they have generally originated with scientific men, — not at least with that higher order of men who have been first to discover the great truths which weaker minds have afterwards sought to employ in sapping the foundations of Christian faith. In so far as the scientific world is to be held responsible for these unhappy divisions, they are mainly due to a class of which it has little occasion to be proud,—shallow and conceited sciolists, whose shreds of knowledge are gathered at second-hand, and who pronounce their conclusions with a confidence so much the greater as the weight of their authority is less. I do not mean to say that there have not been some distinguished students of nature, even original discoverers, who have also been skeptics in religion; but I believe not more frequently than in the case of other men of equal mark. I believe, indeed, that the rule is entirely the other way. I believe that the study of nature tends positively to foster the spirit of humility, of self-abasement, of reverence, of devotion. I believe, indeed, that it is the only study, except that of the Bible itself, that does so. With the study of language or of abstract mathematics it cannot in this respect be compared, for in regard to the sentiments just spoken of, their influence is indifferent. But with abstract philosophy or even with that

theology which affects philosophy, the comparison is easy; for the world is full of instructive examples. Philosophy, I suppose, is as far from physical science as it is possible to be. Philosophy and Physics are each other's antipodes, — the two poles of the intellectual sphere. Now it is a question worthy of the consideration of those who are accustomed to decry science for its asserted Antichristian tendencies, how it happens that most of the theological schools of Germany have been, during a great part of this century, if they are not still, schools of irreligion; while of the names which adorn or have adorned the annals of physical science in the present or the past, the most illustrious, with scarcely an exception, are names of single-minded, humble Christians. Have we not here a strikingly significant fact? These two subjects, philosophy and the physical sciences, are the two, and we may almost say the only two, which stimulate the curiosity of men to know the causes of things, which lift men's thoughts to the Great First Cause of all things. The first of these, rising on presumptuous wings into the limitless region of the transcendental, boldly essays to bring God himself within the grasp of the finite intellect; but baffled in the vain endeavor, ends usually in blotting Him out of existence, or confounding Him with His works. The other, bowing before the august majesty which it dares not attempt to conceive, seeks, in a lowly and teachable spirit, to comprehend some little fragments of these lower works themselves, and, shrinking from the arrogance which would demand what God is, limits itself to the humble and reverential inquiry, "What hath

God wrought?" The very statement of the case is sufficient to show the relative tendencies of these studies. Philosophy may no doubt be pursued in a Christian spirit; but it has had, in point of fact, too often the fatal effect to undermine, subvert, and destroy in its devotees all belief in the personality of God, and so to obliterate every sentiment of fear or reverence for Him in the human heart. Physics, on the other hand, by constantly presenting new and ever-varying examples of power and forethought and design in the adaptation of means to ends, fosters and cherishes into ever-increasing strength the conviction that God is, that God reigns, that He works perpetually before us now, that by Him all things were made, and without Him was nothing made that was made. Now what if there has been here and there a physicist who disowned revelation? How many unfortunately are there who are not physicists nor philosophers who have done the same! This latter fact proves that men may be perverse without any obvious perverting influence; the former that they may be so in spite of influences positively salutary.

It may, then, be safely asserted that there is nothing in the nature of the object which science proposes to itself, — the discovery of truth, — which should disquiet any sincere believer in the truths of revelation. The same remark may be extended to embrace the results to which the systematic pursuit of scientific investigation conducts. For science leads to the detection of law. Physical truth presents itself to the inquirer at first in the form of isolated, disconnected facts. But as facts accumulate, they

are observed to stand in certain relations to each other, to arrange themselves spontaneously in certain natural groups. These relations presently appear to be necessary, and to depend upon a principle of constant causation. By carefully studying them, we acquire confidence to predict, in certain determinate circumstances, what consequences shall follow. If our prediction shall be verified under all the varying conditions necessary to insure precision and eliminate error, we conclude that we have discovered something more than facts, that we have detected a governing principle, in other words, a law. It was in this way that Kepler, after seventy laborious, long-continued, and unsuccessful efforts, pursued through a period of twenty weary years, arrived at length at a principle which harmonized the observed positions of the planet Mars. It was in this way that Newton, after comparing the moon's deflections with the observed fall of heavy bodies on the earth, was enabled, at a distance of some ten or twelve years from the commencement of the inquiry, to announce the great law of universal gravitation. Through all the domain of physical research, such has been the constant progress, and such, where progress has been sufficiently advanced, the invariable result. And although yet much, very much, of the great field of nature remains to be explored, and though there may be many phenomena which we do not yet sufficiently comprehend to be able to refer them to their laws, every successive instance in which order has been observed to exist where ignorance had assumed lawless irregularity or blind chance to rule, adds new force to the presumption which has at length been

adopted as an axiom in physics, that law is everywhere present.

But law in nature is one of the most conclusive evidences of the presence and power of God. If God is felt in His creation, how can He be felt except in the form of law? His truth and His immutability require that His acts should be consistent with themselves. Contradiction and caprice are excluded by the very necessity of the case. So that law in nature is neither more nor less than God in nature; and natural phenomena are the direct manifestations of divine power. Now I know that it is often said that this idea of the invariability and universality of law tends to bring into discredit those narratives of events in which law has been manifestly suspended. This is another of the grounds on which science and the Bible have been brought into conflict. But in the view just taken of law the reproach thus brought against science is without any substantial foundation. For if law is but the manifestation of God's power, the suspension of law is just as much so.

There is, however, undoubtedly, a speculative theology which teaches a doctrine widely different from this; which beholds in law an energy irresistible, inexorable, unalterable; which makes, that is to say, law itself God. This, at least, if I understand it, is essentially and ultimately the meaning of pantheism. If such be the view which we take of the divine nature, miraculous occurrences are, I admit, quite impossible; for the God of pantheism is without personality, without consciousness, without will. But it must be remembered that pantheism is born not of Physics, but of Metaphysics; that it is radically

at variance with the religion of the Scriptures; and that, after we have consented to receive its more general teachings, the particular point here in question loses whatever importance or interest it might previously have possessed. To the Christian, however, or even to the Deist who admits that God is anything more than an impersonal figment, the universality of law in nature must bring a grateful confirmation to his faith.

I would observe, in the third place, that while science in its progress is favorable to the growth of sound religion, it is totally destructive of those idle superstitions by which religion has been so often marred, and which have caused her to bring only gloom and terror where it should be her holy mission to comfort and cheer. In using the term science here, I intend it to embrace all intelligent acquaintance with the causes of things. In its common acceptation, the word is supposed to apply only to that abstruser knowledge which is comprehended with difficulty and confined to the few. But there is very much which in this sense was once science that has now become the common property of all the members of every enlightened community. It is, indeed, principally through this process of diffusion that science contributes to the benefit of mankind. A new truth, in its first discovery, has rarely any obvious relation to human interests. When the elastic force of watery vapor was first observed, we were very far from the steam-engine. When the attractive power of the galvanic wire for iron was first noticed, we were very far from the electric telegraph. With the progress of discovery, scientific truths be-

come principles of art, and scientific knowledge becomes popular knowledge. There are now few natural phenomena, even though occasional and rare, of which the causes are not generally known; few, therefore, which excite anxiety or awaken alarm. And more than this, the idea of the universal prevalence of law has become a popular idea; so that phenomena which are not understood are no longer attributed to causes above nature. Where ignorance prevails, the case is very different. Incidents of which the causes are obscure or unperceived are ascribed to influences capable of controlling natural events and affecting human happiness, — often to agencies supposed to be at the same time intelligent and malign. Particular times, again, are, for no intelligible reason, esteemed to be lucky or unlucky, particular places fall under suspicion and are shunned, particular acts or utterances are supposed to exert a mysterious power, and occult virtues are ascribed to amulets and charms. Into minds capable of receiving notions like these, it is not difficult for a belief in all the extravagances which have been imputed to sorcery, magic, and witchcraft to enter. And the history of even comparatively recent times sadly illustrates the degree to which human nature can become temporarily divested of all its more amiable traits, in the general terror produced by a supposed prevalence within a given community of these diabolical practices.

Now it might seem that the Bible alone, to those who make its pages their study, should be sufficient to dispel such idle imaginations as these, and to redeem men generally from the dominion of superstí-

tious fears. But that this is not true is made evident by the historical fact that every one of the superstitions just mentioned has prevailed in Christian times and among Christian peoples. Many of them are not yet extinct, — none of them perhaps universally. In Europe, during the Middle Ages, magical practices were visited with the severest denunciations and penalties by the public authorities, both ecclesiastical and civil. No man could perform the simplest experiment in physics without falling under suspicion. In the thirteenth century, to have produced a friction match or a toy-torpedo such as a child cracks upon the pavement would have probably cost the inventor his life. It was in that century that Roger Bacon, a man of wonderful originality and independence of thought, two hundred years in advance of his generation, was arraigned, at the age of sixty-four, upon a charge of magic, and imprisoned for ten years. His works, which contained nothing more dangerous than a discussion of the causes which had obstructed the progress of science, had already been condemned many years before, and he had been deprived of the privilege of teaching. All works on physics were suppressed with like severity. Two French councils successively included the whole in one sweeping denunciation.

But it is unnecessary to multiply specifications of this description. History is full of them, as late as the end of the seventeenth century or later; nor were even those pious colonists who fled from religious intolerance in their own country, to plant upon the rocky shores of New England the germs of civil and religious liberty, exempt from the common weak-

ness which characterized their age and generation. These things may seem to us now sufficiently incompatible with the spirit of Christianity and with the teachings of the Bible. But the truth is, the Bible cannot be read aright except in the light of science. It is not in the particular we have been considering only, that the Christianity of an unenlightened age appears in unfavorable contrast with that of one more advanced: it is in the entire character and tone of the religion. "Christianity," says Milman, "may exist in a certain form in a nation of savages, as well as in a nation of philosophers; yet its specific character will almost entirely depend upon the character of the people who are its votaries. It must be considered, therefore, in constant connection with that character; it will darken with the darkness and brighten with the light of each succeeding century; in an uncongenial time it will recede so far from its essential nature as scarcely to retain any sign of its divine original; it will advance with the advancement of human nature, and keep up the moral to the height of the intellectual culture of man."

The emancipation of the race from the slavery which is born of superstitious error is here ascribed to the progress of intellectual enlightenment in general. And this is the view of the subject which is perhaps most commonly taken. History, however, furnishes abundant evidence of the inefficacy of mere learning to accomplish such a result. The age which, in England, produced a Milton, a Bacon, a Dryden, and a Pope, was certainly not an age deficient in literary culture of the highest order. Yet the legislation of that age and its judicial history are deeply

tinged with the errors I have signalized; and it surely cannot be said of these that they received their character from the men the least enlightened of their time. In this country the extravagances of the Salem persecution were encouraged, if not originally instigated, by the educated clergy, including among their number the president of the only seminary of higher learning then existing on the continent. The fault of the education of that time was its neglect of the study of the phenomena of nature. Physical science had indeed made some progress, but it had attained to no diffusion beyond the narrow circle of its immediate votaries. Scientific men were generally learned, but there were very few learned men who were scientific.

Now I presume I need not argue that superstition is hostile to true religion. I need not argue that the Christianity which, according to Milman, may exist among a nation of savages, and the Christianity which sheds its benign influence over the civilization of our own continent to-day, cannot be both of them equally the Christianity of the New Testament. The spirit and the power of Christianity manifest themselves in doing good, in pity toward the erring, in the unremitting endeavor to soften for all men the inevitable miseries of this lower life. But the spirit which is fanned by superstition makes of religion a terror rather than a blessing. It divests Christianity of those features of mildness and benignity by which it is adapted to the wants of our weak and imperfect nature, and converts it into a source of perpetual anxiety and apprehension. Consider, for example, the asceticism which came in with the corruption of

Christianity, and which has not even yet entirely disappeared, the gloomy isolation to which it led numbers to subject themselves, and the extraordinary forms of self-torture to which it impelled them to submit, and say in what respect these things are less melancholy subjects of contemplation than the more recent suttee of India, the exposure of infants on the Ganges, or the self-immolation of frenzied fanatics beneath the wheels of Juggernaut. If the philosophic study of nature has contributed in any degree, as I believe it has greatly, to disinthrall the human imagination from that slavery to error in religious beliefs which has so painfully in every age embittered human life, it has rendered an inappreciable service at the same time to the cause of enlightened Christianity.

In what I have said, I have aimed to show that there exists substantial reason for assuming the truth of the following propositions: —

1. Science, in its legitimate tendencies, is positively favorable to religion.

2. The religion which science favors is in its spirit such a religion of love to God and good will toward men as we find inculcated in the gospel.

The truth of the first of these principles was clearly perceived and distinctly affirmed by the profoundest thinker of the seventeenth century; and nothing in the celebrated "Essay on the Advancement of Learning" better illustrates the singular sagacity and acute discrimination of the illustrious author of that admirable work, than the manner in which he accounts for facts which seem occasionally to conflict with his doctrine. "It is an assured

truth and a conclusion of experience," is his language, "that a little or superficial knowledge of philosophy [natural philosophy] may incline the mind of man to atheism, but a farther proceeding therein doth bring a man back again to religion: for in the entrance of philosophy, when the second causes which are next unto the senses do offer themselves to the mind of man, if it dwell and stay there, it may induce some oblivion of the highest cause; but, when a man passeth on farther, and seeth the dependence of causes and the works of Providence, then, according to the allegory of the poets, he will easily believe that the highest link must needs be tied to the foot of Jupiter's chair."

But it may be replied that the foregoing reasoning is too general to meet the difficulties which embarrass the actual relations of physical science to revealed religion. It may be asked what we have to say of such startling speculations as the nebular hypothesis in astronomy, the teachings of geology in regard to the age of our planet, the asserted discoveries relating to the antiquity of man, the doctrine of progressive development, and other similar matters, in which science is in direct conflict with impressions which are generally supposed to be legitimately derived from Bible history. To these questions it would be impossible in this place to reply in detail; but it is easy to state the general principles by which the reply should be guided.

And in the first place, the Bible is not a book of science. Its messages to man relate to matters of deeper, more permanent, and more solemn interest than any questions concerning the phenomena of the

material world, or the laws which govern them, can possibly possess. Its language is dictated simply with a view to intelligibility. It was adapted to the understandings of the generations to which it was addressed. If it refers to objects or phenomena in the natural world, it speaks of them as they seem, and as they are spoken of even now in the language of common life, without referring them to their remoter causes.

To have given professedly a philosophic exposition of the principles of natural things would have been inconsistent with the objects for which the Bible itself was given. Such an exposition must either have presented truth as it will be when (should that ever happen) the process of discovery is exhausted, — truth, therefore, which would in many points conflict with our present convictions, and which must always have been in conflict with the convictions of the ages which have gone before us; or it must have embodied the imperfect, and, in most things, erroneous philosophy of its own day, and so have been brought into permanent discredit by the earliest steps of advancement. On either supposition, it would have been out of harmony with the actual state of scientific opinion at any given period, and would have lost, or have failed from the beginning to secure, the confidence of men in its divine origin. In the fact, therefore, that the science of nature is, to beings of limited powers, like the human race, a science of necessary progress, in which truths which seem to be most assuredly established are ever liable to be superseded by profounder truths, we find a satisfactory reason why we might expect it to be ex-

cluded from a revelation relating only to the interests of man's higher nature.

In the second place, without undertaking to deny that the conclusions gathered from the study of the book of nature may sometimes seem at variance with impressions derived from the pages of the Bible, it must be remembered that these impressions are themselves liable to be determined by the preconceived notions of the reader, and that they are not of necessity the only interpretations which the language will bear. On the occurrence of any such apparent disagreement, the proper and reasonable course is to use discovery as an aid to interpretation; and not to insist, as is so often and so unwisely done, that the discordance is irreconcilable.

Another observation may here be fitly made. Of the more recent theories which, in their discussion, have excited among the friends of religion the greatest uneasiness, it can hardly be said of one that it is an accepted theory of science. The speculators who show the least respect for the religious convictions of men are often quite as regardless of the ordinary principles of common sense. Take, for example, the doctrine of progressive development. It is only the ingenuity displayed by its advocates which has secured for it more than a momentary attention. The strength of the scientific world has always been enlisted against it. Though repeatedly revived, it has been just as often trodden out of life. And so it must be with all mere hypothesis. Nothing can claim a permanent place in science which fails to attain the certainty of truth. And nothing which is true can be dangerous.

Now there are two things needed, in order that the scientific and the religious world may be led to lay aside their mutual distrust, and induced to work harmoniously together in the cause of truth, which is the common cause of both. The first is that religious men should be willing to study science for themselves, and should refrain from pronouncing upon its tendencies until they first understand it. For, by thoroughly acquainting themselves with its conclusions and the evidences by which they are supported, they may discover that these are not so irreconcilable as they had supposed with the rightly interpreted language of the Bible. They will learn that there is much which is demonstrably and undeniably true, and will perceive the great danger of assuming that this is or can be in possible conflict with anything contained in God's written Word. They will learn, in short, the indispensable necessity of reading Scripture by the light of science, and not attempting to control the conclusions of science by an exegesis which has all the possibilities of error which spring from human imperfection.

On the other hand, if unconvinced by the evidences presented, they will, in any controversy on the subject in which they may engage, be placed, by understanding them, in a position of powerful advantage. Hitherto it has unfortunately happened, in numerous instances, that those who have felt themselves called upon to defend religion against what they assumed to be the dangerous tendencies of science, have evinced in their arguments so little acquaintance with the subjects they undertook to discuss as to injure rather than benefit the cause they

have had at heart. They have committed the fatal error of attempting, with incredible labor, to disprove facts rather than to invalidate inferences; thus failing to perceive where their strength might really tell, and where it must be worse than wasted. In this failure, they have failed at the same time to command the respect of their opponents; and have naturally contributed to encourage the opinion that the cause they advocate is equally undeserving of respect. There is, therefore, no more urgent need, at the present time, than that pious men and earnest Christians should be also cultivators of scientific study. By becoming such they may, if they please, purify science from the reproach of irreligion which they bring against it. If there be a semblance of justice in the reproach, to what can it be owing but to the fact that the field has been voluntarily abandoned by the religious. The wonder, indeed, is, that in some departments of science there is any religion left. Who would not suppose, that, after geology had been put under the ban of the modern church almost as unqualifiedly as astronomy was by the ancient, a devout Christian geologist would be an unknown phenomenon. And yet we shall hardly find anywhere more beautiful examples of personal piety than have been presented by such geologists as Hugh Miller, Adam Sedgwick, Edward Hitchcock, and Benjamin Silliman. I could largely extend this list, but it is unnecessary. It is men like these who are qualified to pronounce upon the tendencies of the sciences which they cultivate. And if they find in them nothing to disturb their Christian faith, how can we doubt that other men equally pious, though

without their special knowledge, whom the course of science seems to fill with so continual anxiety, would attain a similar tranquillity, if they would consent to be better informed. In short, the true position, the strong position, the only impregnable position against the assaults of skeptical physicists is in the field occupied by the assailants themselves.

There is, on the other hand, perhaps, a spirit to some extent prevalent among scientific men which ought to be corrected. If they have sometimes been held up to undeserved opprobrium, they have repaid the injury with too manifest contempt; and if their best-established conclusions have not been respected, they have possibly maintained too positive a tone in regard to those whose claims to respect were more questionable. While the object of science is truth, there is much in the scientific teaching of any given period of which the proof is only a high degree of probability. Every such portion of doctrine holds its place only provisionally, and is liable to be displaced or subverted by a truth more assured. Now, just in proportion to the obstinacy with which the highest evidence is resisted, a disposition seems to manifest itself to insist unwarrantably on positions sustained by feebler evidence. And the controversialist who assumes to speak in the name of science displays a spirit of self-satisfied superiority, and indulges a tone of confident assertion, which confirm opposition instead of conciliating favor.

If, then, religious men, on the one side, should acquaint themselves better with science, scientific men who are not professedly religious, on the other, should cultivate a more modest tone in presenting

views which are still open to doubt. Let neither party bring against the other railing accusations; but let each use toward the other the language of Christian charity, and act in the spirit of Christian forbearance. Both are in the pursuit of the same avowed object; let them harmoniously pursue it together.

Something like this must take place, and must take place soon, or most deplorable consequences are in store for the world. The progress of science cannot be arrested. It has an inherent vitality which acquires new vigor with each succeeding year. It is, moreover, day by day and hour by hour, securing a stronger hold upon men's consideration and regard, by intertwining itself more and more with all their earthly interests. Estranged from religion it may exert a fatal power in dragging men after it. It may become in fact the baleful influence which it is now only suspected of being capable of becoming.

Let science and religion be harmonized, let their devotees unite lovingly their efforts in one common search after truth, and nobler triumphs than have ever yet been realized may crown their alliance. Their labors will be fruitful, for God's blessing will be upon them. Year by year, in constantly increasing profusion, the hand of science shall scatter benefits over every land. But infinitely more valuable than all she has ever done or can do to promote the comfort of mankind, will be the lesson she will bring, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

Reverting now, in conclusion, to the idea which originally suggested the train of thought to which your attention has been invited, and holding still the views which it has been my duty and my privilege to express elsewhere on the nature, limits, and office of the American college, and on the necessity of greatly enlarging the subjects and increasing the thoroughness of liberal education in this country, I enter upon the duties of my present position with the greater satisfaction at a time when a new school or department of scientific instruction is about to be inaugurated, because, if this school should be successful in helping to meet a great national necessity and in securing the confidence of religious and liberal-minded men, it will prepare the way for other special schools, in which Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Philology, History, Political Science, National and International Law, Æsthetics, and the Principles and Art of Education will receive that exhaustive treatment which their practical importance in a system of national education demands. Then will Columbia College, with its associated special and professional schools, become a repository of universal truth, a dispenser of universal knowledge, and a contributor to the discovery of new laws of nature, and new and more beneficent applications of those laws to the advancement of human society. Then shall we more nearly realize the beautiful ideal sketched out by Milton, of "a complete and generous education," "by which to repair the ruins of our first parents, by regaining to know God aright, and out of that knowledge to love Him, to imitate Him, to be like Him as we may

the nearest, by possessing our souls of true virtue, which being united to the heavenly grace of faith, makes up the highest perfection." Then will the ingenuous youth of the land resort here, "inflamed with a love of learning and the admiration of virtue, stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages," zealously aiming thoroughly to equip themselves "to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war."

APPENDIX.

THE RECEPTION.

THE RECEPTION.

The Reception at the President's House, at the close of the Inaugural Services, was one of no ordinary interest. Many old friendships among the Sons of the College were renewed and quickened. Friends of religion and learning, men distinguished for their labors in literature, science, and art, and for their services as educators of youth, were heartily welcomed, exchanged friendly greetings, and animated each other to renewed efforts in the great work of Christian education, and the diffusion of true knowledge in our country and throughout the world.

Several impromptu addresses were made by distinguished gentlemen present, upon the call of Governor Fish, who presided.

The Rev. Dr. Cummings, President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., spoke as follows: —

Mr. President and Gentlemen, — The call to respond, as a representative of other colleges, to the sentiment just given, comes to me unexpected, and would more appropriately be obeyed by one of greater experience and the head of an older college. The interest of kindred institutions, in this important and joyful occasion, is sufficiently indicated by the many congratulations offered, and the kind wishes expressed, for the success of the newly-inaugurated President of this venerable institution of learning.

It is one of the pleasing circumstances connected with such a day as this, that the best understanding and kindest feelings exist between all colleges. They were all founded with the same design, and they strive for the same object; yet in a noble competition in the use of their resources to elevate the race, they are moved by

no envy or illiberal rivalry. As the generous scholar rejoices that the thoughts he originates, once uttered, becomes the property of the world, so do the friends of each institution of learning rejoice in the general use of any means that may more efficiently promote the cause of sound learning and true piety. The prosperity of any one college is, in an important sense, a benefit to all. It stimulates their supporters to gain a higher standard of education, and furnish greater facilities for instruction. It is therefore a circumstance of interest and of gratifying significance that, mingled with the array of scholars and distinguished men specially and personally interested in this honored institution, are so many of the officers and friends of other colleges. All rejoice when they consider how great are the resources of wealth and intellect here consecrated to the cause of education, and are confident that, under the wise and able administration to which the affairs of the College are committed, they will be used to secure the advancement of learning, honor to our country, and the elevation of the race.

The ancient fame and power of Columbia College are too well known to need commendation. Her influence, in the early history of our country, in elevating the standard of education, has well been described as beneficial and wonderful. Her record is found in the history of our country. Within her halls have been trained scholars and statesmen distinguished for their erudition, their devotion to the cause of justice, liberty, and human rights, and illustrious in the annals of the good and the great. She has contributed her part in securing to our land the high state of civilization and civil and religious liberty it now enjoys.

Our colleges, as a part of our extended system of education, are the glory of our country, and from their very nature are identified with republican institutions. They teach practically the true doctrine of equality. In the distribution of their privileges and honors, wealth and family name are nothing, but merit alone gains pre-eminence. Columbia College, distinguished in the past for her loyalty and devotion to the true interests of the country, gives a new proof of her unchanged spirit in the selection of a president who has known sacrifice for patriotism, who, because he loved his country more than personal interests, left the scene of his labors and his unfinished plans, and removed to a distant State, where he could speak and act as a true man and a patriot.

Called to succeed noble and honored men in the high office of President of this ancient and honored Institution, the congratulations and sympathies of all friends of learning are with him, and their earnest prayer is, that ever-increasing prosperity may attend his administration.

President Cummings was followed by the Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, President of Trinity College, Hartford.

The response already made, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, by the Rev. President of the Wesleyan University to the courteous notice of the "Heads of other Colleges present," had, I thought, fulfilled *our* pleasant part in the congratulations to Columbia College, and in the welcome to your new President. But as I am called upon by name to add my word of salutation, I cannot for a moment hesitate to do so. Using the familiarity the occasion is prompting, I may be permitted to say, that though now my personal acquaintances here are no longer numerous, yet I am no stranger in this city and its vicinity. My youth and college days were passed not far from this; here I formed the closest ties of my life, and some of its dearest friendships; and here I laid up the treasure of early confidences and memories. Then, too, I am not an alien in the walls of old Columbia; for she made me one of her own Society, when, some years ago, she conferred on me the honor of the Doctorate in Divinity. Would that I could have merited it as much as I prized such an honor from such a source! So I feel at home here to-day, and my words of congratulation now may easily be very hearty ones.

And since this part and occasion in our pleasant day seem, by general consent, readily, and properly, too, to provoke and justify some egotism, I can best and most naturally utter my welcome to President Barnard, by saying, that his response, Mr. Chairman, to your official recognition of him in his new office, awakened in me a sympathy and an appreciation of his feelings that probably no other man present could have felt. There were some strange coincidences in our experiences. Not only had our work been the same in two different southern States, — the building up, by much toil and care, of a college of liberal Christian learning; not only had we wrought for years with hearty purpose among cordial and valued friends in those States, and had reared our edifices in substance and in reasonable hopes to a goodly height, but the very years of effort he num-

bered were the same with my own, and the sad cause of his interruption, three years ago, reached the same disappointing result with me, in the suspension of St. James's College this summer. Twenty years of full, and, for the time, *successful*, collegiate life and work, ending in the suspension, perhaps overthrow of such hopes as grew up in earnest hearts from so many years of loving work; the severance from dear old ties and noble-hearted friends, — and no latitude can furnish these more richly than the States in which Dr. Barnard and I have been working; a transfer in mature life to resume, among new scenes and associates, the work long ago began elsewhere in early manhood; to meet new friends and hopes, while the old ones are not, cannot be, forgotten, — I can well sympathize with your new President.

So can I in his earnest words about our dear old flag. It *is* pleasant to see it wave over us, fearless of insult or rivalry. *We* know what such a sight of that flag, safe from peril, means. Not that I have ever seen all in this way that Dr. Barnard saw. Maryland was always at heart fully loyal to the national cause, and she is coming out all right and true. God speed the time when that flag shall wave triumphantly and peacefully over our whole country! When the institutions of religion and learning, which the war has paralyzed, shall rise up again in new and enduring life and vigor, and when every American shall be loyal and obedient to the national authority, and to that God who has established that authority as His ordinance over us all in this land.*

From many letters which had been received by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements from Presidents of Colleges, and extracts from which were read, the following have been selected for insertion in this Narrative, with the omission of the introductions and conclusions.

From President Woolsey, of Yale College: —

"It will give me pleasure to be at President Barnard's inauguration next Monday, if I find it in my power. Whether it will be in my power depends in part on the time of the day at which it takes

* Chancellor Ferris, of the University of the City of New York, and President Webster, of the Free Academy, N. Y., were also present.

place. I can be in New York from about 1 o'clock until near 8 P. M., but my duties here will prevent me from being away from College at any other time."

From President Hill, of Harvard College: —

"I am very sorry that it is not in my power to be present at the approaching inauguration of Dr. Barnard. Many personal reasons make me desirous of being present, and assuring Columbia College of the friendly relations in which Harvard desires to stand toward her, but previous engagements render it impracticable."

From Vice-President Hickok, of Union College: —

"The communication from the Committee of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, dated the 15th inst., conveying the friendly greeting to this sister College, and an invitation that I attend at the inauguration of their President on the 3d day of October next, has been duly received, and I would return a grateful acknowledgment of the kindness and courtesy therein manifested.

"It would be a pleasure to be able to comply with the invitation, and I truly regret to be obliged to say that engagements here will necessarily prevent my attendance. In behalf of this College I cordially reciprocate the respect and good will from Columbia, and sincerely pray that the coming occasion may be highly auspicious, and the presidential inauguration eventuate in her increased prosperity and the enlargement of the cause of literature and science."

From President Fisher, of Hamilton College: —

"Permit me, through you, to thank the Committee of Arrangements for the honor of an invitation to the inauguration of Rev. Dr. Barnard, as President of Columbia College. The occasion, I doubt not, will be one of deep interest to all interested in the higher educational institutions of the State. I regret that official engagements compel me to forego the pleasure of being present with you. Columbia College, under the wise presidency of so accomplished a scholar and educator, will not only maintain her ancient renown, but advance, with our advancing country, in the work of affording facilities for an enlarged education, until the universities of this New World shall surpass those of the Old, as much as our lakes and rivers and cataracts surpass theirs."

From President Hopkins, of Williams College: —

"I should be much gratified to accept the invitation by which I am honored, to attend the coming inauguration of the President-elect of Columbia College, if it were in my power. Unfortunately it comes at the same time with the meeting of the American Board of Missions, which I am required to attend. I trust the occasion may be a happy one, and wish great success to the new President."

From President M'Lean, of the College of New Jersey, Princeton: —

"It would give me very great pleasure to accept the invitation of your Committee of Arrangements, to be present at the inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Barnard as President of Columbia College; and, until to-day, I hoped it would be in my power to do so. But I find that my engagements at home, on the 3d instant, will deprive me of the pleasure of being with you on that interesting occasion. With the best wishes for the continued prosperity and usefulness of your venerable and distinguished institution."

From President Smith, of Dartmouth College: —

"Your communication of the 15th inst., inviting me to be present at the inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Barnard, as President of Columbia College, has just reached me. I hasten to reciprocate, on behalf of Dartmouth College, the greetings of her elder sister, and to congratulate you on the auspicious occasion to which you are looking forward. It is gratifying to all the friends of learning, that the vacancy caused by the resignation of your late distinguished President, is to be so soon and so worthily filled.

"I am sorry to say, however, that I shall be unable to comply with your courteous invitation. Public engagements of an imperative character will forbid. I the more regret this, as my long residence in the city of New York gave me special opportunity to see what service Columbia College has rendered to the cause of science and letters, and to appreciate, I may add, the elevating *general* influence of such an institution in the midst of a great commercial metropolis. May the divine blessing be largely vouchsafed to the President-elect, and to the venerable College over which he is to preside."

From the Rt. Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, President of Burlington College, N. J.: —

I have to thank you, and through you the Committee of Arrangements, for the honor of an invitation to be present at the inauguration of the distinguished gentleman who has been chosen as the tenth President of Columbia College.

I sincerely regret that official duty, in my diocese, will deprive me of the pleasure of being present on an occasion as auspicious for the interests of academical culture in general, as it is in its bearing on the prosperity of your venerable and illustrious institution.

From President Bourns, of Norwich University, Vermont: —

I have had the honor to receive a letter from the Committee of Arrangements of Columbia College, an invitation to attend at the inauguration of Dr. Barnard, as President, on Monday next. I regret extremely that my double duties here, in which I am now, in our term time, engaged, will prevent my being present with you on that occasion.

It would give me very great pleasure to have opportunity of paying my humble tribute of respect to your noble old institution, and also personally to your new President, and to assure him of my warm sympathy and sincere desire for his success in the arduous and important position to which he has been called; all minor institutions of learning, indeed the whole educated community, and those interested in education, must, I feel, be affected for good or ill by the condition of an institution so prominent and influential as Columbia.

From President Loomis, of Allegheny College, Penn.: —

In the name of Allegheny College I would reciprocate the kindly greetings of Columbia College, and hereby express my regrets that prior engagements will prevent my presence at the inauguration of Dr. Barnard.

I would congratulate Dr. Barnard on being called to the Presidency of one of the oldest and best of the sisterhood of colleges, and would congratulate the College on having as its President Dr. Barnard.

From President Anderson, of Rochester University: —

The note inviting me to attend the inauguration of President Barnard, was, through no fault of yours, kept from my hand until too late to enable me to accept it by letter or to attend in person. I regret this very much, as it would have given me great pleasure to have joined with you in the ceremonies connected with giving a new head to the venerable institution which you represent. Please accept my thanks for your politeness in sending me this invitation, and the assurance of my most earnest wishes for the highest success of an administration of your College begun under such favorable auspices, and by a gentleman of such high ability as Dr. Barnard.

From President De Koven, of Racine College, Wis.: —

The polite invitation of the Committee of the Trustees of Columbia College I have duly received. I regret very much that the approaching examinations and Commencement here will deprive me of the pleasure of being present on the occasion.

Permit me to offer my congratulations, and those of the College over which I preside, to my own Alma Mater on this the inauguration of her tenth President.

Letters were received, also, from the following Presidents, expressing their regrets at their inability to accept the invitation of the Committee: Johnson, of Dickenson College; Woods, of Bowdoin College; Jackson, of Hobart College; Goodwin, of the University of Pennsylvania; Gerhart, of Franklin and Marshall College; and Torrey, of the University of Vermont.

James W. Gerard, Esq., LL. D., an Alumnus of the College of the Class of 1811, responded to a call from the Chair, in part as follows: —

I am very happy on this bright day, on this intellectual and festive occasion, to meet in the halls of our Alma Mater so many of the early friends of my youth, whom time and circumstances have separated, but who, now in the full day of our manhood, meet to reciprocate, not the mere compliments of the occasion, but to express

our heartfelt congratulations at meeting each other at this interesting ceremonial.

Many years have rolled by since I acquired, at the feet of the learned Gamaliels who then dispensed their stores of learning in the class-rooms of this College, those elements of instruction and lessons of wisdom which form the character and prepare the student to go out in the world and fight, with hope of victory, the great battle of life, but which, however, the sad experience of the graduate shows, has its defeats as well as victories. When we take our first degree and start upon the race of life, how few arrive at the goal foremost in the strife! Many stumble on the course and fall by the wayside; others strive beyond their strength to go ahead, but soon, panting for breath, give out ere the course is half run. Some favored few gain the prizes in life, but many are distanced. When I look back upon my contemporaries, and seek for them now, how few shining lights are to be seen among them! The greater part have gone to an early grave; blighted hopes, disappointed ambition, and the world's neglect, have broken the spirit of many a bright youth whose budding genius gave rich promise of success; while, on the other hand, the prize has been gained by many a one who gave no early promise in the race, but who, by steady gait, has kept on the even tenor of his way. Truly the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

But I came not here to preach, for I am surrounded by a galaxy of reverend divines whose high prerogative and duty it is to point the moral from the past, and to enforce those lessons of wisdom on human life which experience and observation suggest.

Around this festive board, that groans with the good things of the season, I delight to hear the ring of merry laughter from learned scholars, professors, and divines, from the man who is in the middle of life, and the young Alumnus who is beginning it; for there is a time to play as well as preach. I like to see the clergy, who witness enough of the ills and sorrows of life, cast away, for a brief season, the sober hue of thought from their solemn countenances, relax in festivity from the gravity of their profession, and mingle in the little social pleasantries which give to life its occasional zest; and I congratulate them that — this being *Monday*, and not *Saturday* — they may enjoy this holiday, and, in one sense, have no care for the morrow.

But, Gentlemen Trustees, I think, in the exercises of the day, there has been an hiatus in the ceremonies, which I beg leave, in some small degree, to fill up. While we have been paying our adoration to the rising, we have lost sight of the setting sun. No, gentlemen, I take that back. The sun of the late President CHARLES KING is now at its meridian; bright and unclouded, and far distant be the day when his sun shall set. If I had the power of Joshua, I should even stop the wheel of Time and arrest the sun in his course, provided thereby I did not come in collision with Science. The late President is now as bright and buoyant in spirit, as full of energy, intellectual vigor, and young blood, as he was when first he took upon himself the burdens and the duties of the presidency of this flourishing institution. With sagacity and forethought his far-seeing eye saw that mammon was encroaching upon the sacred shades of the old consecrated college-grounds, and that the royal elms, which for so many decades had cast their shade upon the successive classes of students, — who, like the waves of the sea, chased each other before them, — would soon be cut down to make way for the marble palaces of trade which were to supplant them, and that the "woodman" could no longer "spare the tree." He looked around for a new home for his respected Alma Mater and her numerous children, and with the anticipation of working miracles in his new location, he pitched upon this secluded spot, where, from its halls that never were vocal before with the human voice, he determined to make the *deaf* to hear and the *dumb* to speak; and he has wrought, doubtless, many miracles on the young gentlemen committed to his charge. They, indeed, must miss him; for while he had the faculty of commanding their respect and obedience during the jurisdictional hours of study, he knew full well that boys were boys, and he remembered that he had been a boy himself, — I might almost say was now, — and sympathized with their pleasures. In any new duty to which he may be called, he carries with him the esteem of professors, alumni, and students, and of all who know him; and may his way through life be long and straight, and strewn with flowers, and may there be no thorns among the roses that still lie in his path.

I deem it fitting, Gentlemen Trustees, that I should embrace this opportunity to return my acknowledgments to my Alma Mater, for the unexpected honor she has lately conferred on me, by

granting me the degree of *Legum Doctor*, commonly called LL. D. Whether I am learned in the law, it is not for me to say. That I have *taken in* a good deal of law in my time, and let a good deal *out*, all know who know me; and the greater I deem the compliment conferred on me by this College, for it, of all existing institutions, found out my modest merits, when the world was generally quite blind to them. I was on the banks of the Seine during the summer of the past year, enjoying the pleasures and excitements of the great French capital, moderately, when a letter missive from my esteemed friend, the late President, announced to me the honor that had been conferred on me, at which my better half was much delighted, believing that I had letters-patent for "being skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians."

But on my return to my country no one called or addressed me as *Doctor*, (although my good old friend, Dr. Francis, did, before I had the honor,) and, in reality, I had forgotten my degree and its dignity, when, about three months since, I received a letter through the mail, from Long Island, in a fair female hand, adding, after my name, the mystic letters LL. D. I wondered by what miracle the fame of my new degree had reached that distant region. On opening it I found an invitation from a young lady, requesting me to be present on an exhibition of a public school for girls, in the back part of Brooklyn. Of course the LL. D. could not refuse the invitation, and I was present at a very charming exhibition of their educational exercises by some five hundred intelligent girls; and that is the only time that I have ever been recognized in the community as a learned Doctor.

Allow me, gentlemen, to digress a little from the particular object with which I arose to address you, and to ask of you a kind word, which this incident suggests, for the prosperity of that great institution, the Public Schools of our city, — connected as they are with education, and the preparation of many young men for entering this and other neighboring colleges. It may be that many gentlemen present are not familiar with the great extent and practical influence of the system, and it may be that many of you have never darkened the door of a public school. To such, a few words from me, explaining the great objects and results of the system, may not be inappropriate or uninteresting.

By the magnificent provision of the laws of the State for the

erection and support of the public schools of this city, there is annually raised, by tax on the citizens, about a million and a half of dollars, with which lots are purchased, extensive, commodious, and comfortable buildings are erected, which are an ornament to the streets in which they are built, whose portals are daily opened to the children of both sexes, of all nationalities, and of every station in life, without charge, without stint, without any form of admission; whether native or foreign born, whether Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant; whether they come from the banks of the Rhine or the Liffy, the Danube or the Po; whether they are rich or whether they are poor; whether they are clothed in purple and fine linen or in rags, admission is free to all, and all are received with kindness. Thousands and tens of thousands of such children may be daily seen wending their way through every street in the city to their ward school, with their books under their arms, with quick, elastic step and smiling face, as if they had well prepared the studies of the day, and as if the school-house was to them — and which it is really made by the beautiful system of gentle discipline which governs — a happy home. As the clock strikes nine, in more than a hundred of these stately buildings, from the Battery to Kingsbridge, from the East to the North River, nearly one hundred thousand children, such as I have described, with attentive and respectful reverence, listen to a portion of the Scriptures read to them by their principals, then clasp their hands in open prayer, (and many never prayed before,) and a hundred thousand voices are afterwards raised in a hymn of praise to the God of all nations, all kindred, and all tongues, — a beautiful preparation for the work of the day, not only to the children, but to their teachers and school officers and friends who are present.

In these schools, under the instruction of able teachers, (four fifths of whom are young ladies of the most approved education, morals, and manners,) these masses of thousands and tens of thousands receive the elements of a thorough English education, which is useful to them for any position in life to which they may be called. But it is not only the intellect that is cultivated; the heart and the *morale* are not neglected. A quiet and gentle discipline governs these masses, or, rather, by self-discipline the children govern themselves. Every girl and boy know their duties, and what is expected from them. These duties are not enforced by a stringent or noisy

discipline, but the commands of their teachers are communicated by a gentle look, or the striking of a little bell, or the touching of a note on the piano. Military evolutions for the boys, and calisthenics for the girls, accompanied by the lively music of the piano, give ease and character to their movements, and the chorus of the merry song which rings through the building, would cause a stranger to suppose that it was a place of amusement, rather than an educational establishment. But let him go into the class-room and see the energy and rivalry with which they recite their lessons, the quickness and intelligence with which they answer questions in arithmetic, geography, history, astronomy, &c., and the admirable order of the class, and he will imagine tha the teacher has some magic spell by which so many discordant elements are reduced to harmony. Especially will a visitor be struck with the material of which the schools are composed on the river margins of our city. He will there see masses of children of the laboring classes, of the poorer operatives, of all nations,— brands snatched from the burning,— many of whom come from miserable homes to the happy influences of their young teachers.

For fourteen years I have been intimately connected with the public schools of the city, for the first ten having been a school officer of the 18th Ward; but, about four years ago, the *politicians* of that ward thought proper to take the election of school officers into their hands, and as I was not a politician myself, they elected their political friends. But I did not discontinue my interest in and visits to the schools of my ward, and those of the city at large, to which I am daily invited; so that I may say, that for fourteen years hardly a day has passed, for the greater part of the year, that I have not seen five hundred or a thousand of the young people of this city, and in brief addresses and examinations have endeavored to improve their intellectual and moral condition.

The public schools have also their college; and seven to eight hundred young men, selected from the different grammar-schools, are admitted to the Free Academy, (the people's college,) where the lustre of many a rough diamond is brought out by the skill of its learned professors.

I can assure those gentlemen who have never visited any of our public schools, that they will be amply repaid for any trouble or time it may cost them in so doing, and that they will find there

much subject for hopeful contemplation in the rising generation of our great city; and they will not think the heavy sum annually expended for their support a misappropriation of the people's money.

The Rev. Dr. Hicks, of the class of 1823, responded to a call from the Chair as follows: —

I thank the Chairman for the honor he has done me. I have always cherished a deep interest in old Columbia, and have come three hundred miles, with no little personal inconvenience and expense, to attend these services. But, sir, the occasion awakens painful as well as pleasurable emotions. I find myself a stranger here. My collegiate life was spent within other walls, which no longer exist except in memory. How many hallowed associations cluster around that dear old building in Park Place! I well remember the sadness that came over me, and the tear that I could not restrain, when, on a visit to this city from my distant home, I passed its ruins, and saw the workmen removing the last stones of its foundation. Among the recollections of departed associates and friends, none is more vivid than that of our venerable President, the Rev. Dr. Harris, whose memory we all delight to honor. If I have had any success in my profession, I hold myself indebted for it chiefly to the training which I received in Columbia College; and to no one of its able faculty do I owe a greater debt of gratitude than to my faithful friend, the reverend Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, whom I am most happy to see present with us to-day. I give the health of the Rev. Professor McVickar. May many years be yet added to his long and honored life.

Professor McVickar responded as follows: —

Thus called on, Mr. Chairman, by one of my now silver-haired "boys," and on such a festive occasion, I cannot choose but answer, as best I may. In truth, such obedience to a college call has become part of my very nature. It began in boyhood, sixty-four years ago, when my Alma Mater first called me to answer as her "student"; that obedience ripening into a higher duty when, seventeen years after, she called me, young as I was, to speak and answer as her "professor"; and thus, through a long life of academic duty, even to my seventy-eighth year, has not only her word been to me

law, but her name and fame have been often on my lips, and always, I may say, in my heart, and my words, however feeble, always at her call and service; so that it forms now, I may say, a portion of my very "personal identity" to feel myself as part and parcel of Columbia College, and answer to the name of "Professor"; and I owe it to the recent liberal kindness of the Trustees, that, in relieving me of its active duties, I am still permitted to claim its quiet honors, and respond to the title of Professor McVickar. What Lord Nelson affirmed of his ship, I might almost anticipate of my College, namely, that its name would be found by the doctors, after death, visibly engraved on the heart.

As touching Columbia College, there are few who have known her so long or loved her better, and none who can now feel bound to her by so many ties of early remembrance, — our baptismal names, so to speak, are of the same date, 1787. Born within sound of her college-bell, nurtured and trained almost within the shadow of her honored walls, my classical preparation was yet, through foreign scholarship, fitting me for entrance before my thirteenth year.

I entered, then, the most youthful of all her students, and graduated, accordingly, after four years, the youngest of her sons. That long looked-for Commencement-day stands marked in my memory. Gen. Alexander Hamilton, the pride and boast of our Alma Mater, had just fallen in the field of mistaken honor.* The stage, draped in black, gave evidence of our sense of loss. His two sons, college students, the eldest my classmate, — one of the graduating class, — brought the event doubly home to my feelings, already deeply excited by my own duty of opening the services of the day by a Latin salutatory, — then the highest honor, — whose prescribed subject was "Eloquence," and its choicest illustration HAMILTON, — the earliest eulogium, it comforts me to think, delivered after his death, and by the youngest of his reverential admirers, and in the halls of his own College.

Thirteen years after my graduation I was called as successor to the Rev. Professor Bowden, in his various college duties, with little

* An appeal which his heart and conscience rejected, but wanted strength to resist. A doubter in his youth, under the influence of French infidel companions in the camp, but in his closing hours returning to his early faith, a sincere and humble believer.

of preparation beyond faith in my early training and favorite maxim, "*Perseverantia omnia vincit.*" Of our College professors I was the first "native-born," as well as the first among her own sons called to that honor; so youthful, indeed, was my appearance, that my first greeting at the College Board — from old Dr. Wilson, its presiding officer — was, "Pray, Mr. McVickar, how old are you?" To which query I was happily able to reply, (having a few days before completed my thirtieth year,) "Oh, Doctor, between thirty and forty," — a margin of age that raised me visibly in his good opinion. "Oh," said he, "I did not take you to be so old." *

And now, Mr. Chairman, to turn to the present time and scene before me, I here look around on the sons and grandsons of those once my companions, and with pride behold so many of them adding reputation and strength to our common Alma Mater; and the thought often crosses my mind, What a battalion of strength I might summon to her side, could I with trumpet-call gather from every corner of our land, and every class of honor in it, all who, for the past half century, have been to me as pupils and as sons! What a gallant host it would be, Mr. Chairman, to speak in her favor and to battle for her cause!

But to conclude my "old-world" story. Among the sons I see before me, I mark the earliest-born of my College life; one graduating with all its honors, unquestioned head of the first class which passed from my hands; one, even in early life, so eminent in a department owing nothing to me, (I mean the higher mathematics,) that within a few years he was called to the professor's chair of the same, and there adding largely to its reputation, not only at home, but abroad; which *last* I speak boldly, on the authority of the eminent Bowditch, who named him to me as the acutest and ablest analyst in our country. I therefore, Mr. Chairman, give you the health of Professor HENRY J. ANDERSON, the oldest of my College sons, — for years our College's learned Professor, and now one of our honored Trustees.

* Professor McVickar took his degree of A. B. in 1804; was elected Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, and Belles-Lettres, &c., in 1817; and filled the Chair from that time to the year 1857, when he resigned it, and was made Professor of the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. From this Chair he retired in 1864, and was made Emeritus Professor of the Evidences of Christianity. He received from the College the Honorary Degree of S. T. D. in 1825.

The Rev. Dr. Montgomery, being called upon to respond on behalf of the clergy, spoke in substance as follows: —

Mr. Chairman, — It gives me great pleasure to respond to your kind summons, and to utter a few words, by way of contribution from the clerical order — always the friends of learning and the promoters of sound education — to this genial and interesting occasion. Although an alumnus of a sister institution of no mean celebrity, — the University of Pennsylvania, — yet as a resident of New York, as well as an ardent lover of classical literature, I am rejoiced at every fresh token of the fame of Columbia. Year after year I have watched, with increasing interest, the lengthening roll of her distinguished sons, and have always entertained the deep conviction that she had a great and beneficent mission to fulfil in the metropolis where she has been so long known and so highly esteemed. Surely we are entitled to expect the noblest results from a college so richly endowed, so advantageously situated, and of such a continental fame.

Is it too much to ask that, through the combined efforts of her professors, alumni, and trustees, our venerable College shall become, in the strictest sense of the word, an University, where every branch of scientific studies shall be pursued, and where languages, philosophy, history and physics, mathematics and jurisprudence, shall all be crowned and consecrated by religion? Colleges, sir, should aim at being not only seats of learning, but seminaries of virtue, from whose classic halls, every year, should go forth a noble band of young men fitted to become useful and honored citizens of the Republic.

I am sure that we were all delighted with one particular feature of the Inaugural Address of our new President. We all responded to his sentiment, that the duty of loyalty to the Government was only second to the allegiance that we owe to our God. Sir, from my very heart I can echo that just and noble assertion. And where, let me ask, can we most naturally look for this sacred principle of patriotism, — especially in these times of sore trial to our beloved country, — save to these very precincts, where Columbia (never did the name seem more appropriate than now) is training so many of the future citizens and statesmen of the nation in those liberal studies which tend so strongly to the formation of a true-hearted manhood?

Sir, in this connection, let me attempt to supply an omission which has hitherto characterized our festal proceedings. Upon such a day in the history of Columbia nothing that distinguishes her should be forgotten. We have listened with reverential admiration to the encomiums pronounced upon the honored dead who, in one or other of various official trusts, have been associated with our institution of learning. We have joined in the eulogies that have been bestowed upon the living professors. But, as yet, we have forgotten to make special mention of those students of Columbia, who, in their earliest manhood, have so loved their native land, that, leaving behind them these classic halls, and all their familiar associations, they have assumed the harness of the warrior, and, hastening to the field of fearful strife, have generously imperilled their lives in the service of the afflicted Republic. Sir, we give these noble young men our heartiest thanks for their patriotic devotion; and our gratitude is increased by the conviction that, through their self-sacrifice and courage, they have shed an abiding lustre upon their Alma Mater.

It was under *her* training that these true-hearted champions of the RIGHT have gone forth to the battle that is waging for the nation's integrity and life; and as we have watched them enduring the toil and facing the danger of the conflict, we have been animated with a still firmer faith that the righteous cause would triumph, the national honor be vindicated, and this unholy rebellion be forever crushed. God in his infinite mercy hasten the glorious consummation! and, hereafter, when we meet in the happier days of restored union and peace, we will delight in inscribing, among the foremost on our College rolls of distinction, these *soldier-students* of COLUMBIA.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I will detain the company no longer, save to express our grateful sense of the abundant hospitality to which, as has been already humorously hinted, my clerical brethren and myself have done such ample justice, by proposing, as a concluding sentiment of thanks to those to whom we are indebted for the entertainment, the health and happiness of their distinguished representative, the gentleman who so worthily occupies the Presidency of the Board of Trustees, the Hon. HAMILTON FISH.

The following letters were received from Alumni of the College.

From the Rt. Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois: —

I received, only last evening, the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements to be present at the inauguration of the tenth President of Columbia College.

I deeply love and honor my Alma Mater; and she has perpetuated with intenser interest every feeling of my personal life, by the education of my four sons in her venerated halls.

It is, however, impossible for me, on such short notice, to secure the high indulgence of being present on the occasion, especially as the annual meeting of the "Board of Missions" takes place on Tuesday, in Cleveland.

I am compelled, therefore, to content myself with the expression of the heartiest interest in this event, as well as all that concerns the honor and usefulness of the institution.

I am assured that the Presidency of Dr. Barnard, whom I have long known and admired in his public career, will eminently contribute to secure both.

From the Hon. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island: —

I delayed replying to your note of the 15th instant, in the hope of being able to be present, on Monday next, at the inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Barnard, as the tenth President of Columbia College, and thereby evince my respect for my Alma Mater. I could, however, have scarcely expected to meet many of those who, with me, received, forty-six years ago, the honors of the institution. One name I do recognize, among the members of the Committee, as that of a friend of my boyhood; who, during a four years' course, maintained a superiority that no one of his classmates ever attempted to question.* There is, moreover, in the Academic Board a professor who received his appointment during my junior year. To the Rev. Dr. McVickar's instruction in subjects which have since constituted my special studies, I feel under the greatest obligations.

I thank you for the courtesy of your invitation, of which I regret my inability to avail myself.

Letters of regret for their inability to attend were received from the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper, the venerable Bishop of Wis-

* Dr. Henry J. Anderson.

consin; Frederick Philipse, Esq.; W. Walton, D. D.; H. Nicoll, Esq.; J. Lenox, Esq.; R. Suckley, Esq., Alumni.

The Alumni of the College were very largely represented. It is proper to record the names of the elder graduates who testified their affection and regard for their Alma Mater by their attendance. As it was difficult to obtain the names of all who were present, it is probable that some may be omitted. The list of those whose attendance was noted — other than members of the Board of Trustees, and of the Faculties and Officers of the College — is as follows: the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, LL. D., Class of 1801; Hon. Gouverneur Kemble, Class of 1803; William E. Dunscomb, C. L., Class of 1806; Hon. Hugh Maxwell, A. M., Class of 1808; John Brown, S. T. D., Class of 1811; James W. Gerard, LL. D., Class of 1811; William L. Johnson, S. T. D., Class of 1819; Gabriel P. Dissosway, A. M., Class of 1819; Samuel R. Johnson, S. T. D., Class of 1820; George H. Fisher, S. T. D., Class of 1821; Adrian H. Muller, Class of 1822; John A. Hicks, D. D., Class of 1823; Alexander S. Leonard, S. T. D., Class of 1825; Prof. William H. Crosby, Class of 1827; George Ireland, C. L., Class of 1830; James W. Beekman, A. M., Class of 1834; Evert A. Duyckinck, A. M., Class of 1835; William H. Wilson, A. M., Class of 1835; John M. Knox, A. M., Class of 1838; Rev. William A. McVickar, A. M., Class of 1846; Charles A. Silliman, A. M., Class of 1850.

And the following Alumni, who represented the Standing Committee of the Alumni Association: Frederick De Peyster, A. M., Class of 1816; Mancer M. Backus, A. M., Class of 1838; George P. Quackenbos, A. M., Class of 1843; Jeremiah Loder, A. M., Class of 1846; Rev. William G. Farrington, A. M., Class of 1853; John Crosby Brown, A. M., Class of 1859; Eugene H. Pomeroy, A. M., Class of 1860; Gratz Nathan, A. M., Class of 1861; Emile Lacombe, A. B., Class of 1863. A. S. Van Duzer, A. M., Class of 1853, Secretary of the Alumni Association.

The following letters were received from gentlemen interested in education, who had been invited to honor the occasion by their presence.

From the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State: —

I give you my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to the inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Barnard into the office of President of Columbia College.

Holding that institution in affectionate reverence, and highly esteeming the distinguished gentleman who is to be charged with its conduct, it would afford me very great pleasure to accept your invitation. But I am beset here with daily cares that render the indulgence impossible.

From Admiral W. B. Shubrick: —

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation, from the Trustees of Columbia College, to be present at the inauguration of the Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, as President of that venerable institution.

It causes me great regret that official engagements forbid my accepting this invitation, and that I am prevented from offering in person, to the Trustees, my congratulations on the occasion of their obtaining the services of so learned and eloquent a gentleman; one so worthy to succeed the illustrious Presidents who have given so high a character to Columbia College.

From J. E. Hilyard, Esq., of the Coast Survey: —

It is with great regret that I am obliged, by pressing official duties, to deny myself the pleasure of being present at the inauguration of Dr. Barnard, in compliance with the invitation I have had the honor of receiving.

As a friend and recent associate of Dr. Barnard's, and entertaining for him the warmest personal regard, the occasion would be doubly interesting to me. May your time-honored institution continue to prosper under its new administration.

From Prof. B. Silliman, (since deceased): —

I have been honored by the receipt of your circular of Septem-

ber 15th, inviting me to be present at the inauguration of the Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D., as President of Columbia College.

I have to regret that it will not be in my power to attend on that interesting occasion; but I remember with pleasure that Columbia College derived its first President, the Rev. Samuel Johnson, from Connecticut, and his son, the late illustrious Samuel William Johnson, after one interregnum, succeeded to the same office. He was still a bright luminary, even in old age, when I was favored by an interview with him in his retirement in Stratford; and your President elect, as well as the two Presidents Johnson, is an alumnus of Yale.

We view with pleasure the increasing prosperity and fame of Columbia College, among whose alumni are found not a few names illustrious in the annals of our country.

From Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., of Philadelphia: —

I received, yesterday, your Committee's kind note, dated 15th inst., inviting me to attend the inauguration of Rev. Dr. Barnard, as President of Columbia College.

Few things would give me greater pleasure than to take part in doing honor to my dear friend, and classmate of forty years' standing, the President elect, by my attendance on the occasion of his instalment; but having just returned to my office after a protracted absence, I find it not to be in my power to be absent on Monday next.

I thank you for your kind invitation. Please accept my felicitations to the College on the choice which they have made of a most worthy and accomplished head.

From Edmund Blunt, Esq., of Brooklyn: —

I regret that I shall be unable to attend the inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Barnard as President of Columbia College, as I am obliged to be absent from the city for some days. As a friend to religion and learning, I feel pleased at the bright prospects of an institution that has graduated, and will, I hope, continue to graduate her full share of Christian gentlemen.

From Major-General Silas Casey, U. S. A.: —

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation

to the inauguration of Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D., &c. Please accept my thanks for the invitation, of which, however, it will be impossible for me to take advantage.

I regret the more my inability to attend, on account of the friendship which I bear Dr. Barnard personally, as well as the respect with which I regard him as a Christian gentleman and a scholar of profound attainments.

From Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, United States Navy: —

I was in Cambridge when your invitation of September 15th, to be present at the inauguration of my friend, Rev. Dr. Barnard, as President of Columbia College, reached Washington. I regret exceedingly that I could not have the pleasure of being present at this interesting ceremony. I have many agreeable associations with the College, formed when it occupied its old site, at the foot of Park Place. They carry me back as far as the time when the Chair of the Greek Professorship was filled by Dr. Moore, in whose house I was a constant and intimate visitor, and through whom I became acquainted with Dr. McVickar, and other eminent gentlemen connected with the institution.

I return your greetings with cordiality. The rebellion has rather strengthened than diminished my desire to extend the limits of scientific and classical education in our own country, and thus to give our society that which, through its recent and peculiar constitution, it must necessarily stand in some measure in need of, — the highest refinement, culture, and polish.

Letters regretting their inability to attend were received from the following gentlemen: His Honor the Mayor; George W. Blunt, Esq.; Prof. Graeff W. Barton; J. W. Gilliss, Esq.; Major-General J. G. Barnard, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Governor D. R. Floyd Jones; Prof. James D. Dana; Rev. D. V. McLean; J. Ferguson, Esq., National Observatory; Richard Irvin, President of St. Andrews Society; Emlen T. Littell, Esq.; Rev. J. C. Dutcher; Capt. E. C. Boynton, U. S. Army, Military Academy, West Point; Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D.; Rev. S. D. Denison; John Travers, Esq.; Rev. John McClintock, D. D.

In bringing this Narrative to a close, the Committee of Arrangements desire to express their sense of obligation to the several gentlemen who, in various ways, rendered to them most valuable assistance in the discharge of their duties, and contributed largely to the success of the celebration. To Professor Peck, LL. D., and A. S. Van Duzer, A. M., Secretary of the Alumni Association, who were the Marshals of the Day, the thanks of the Committee are especially due for the energy, promptness, and skill with which they executed the task assigned them; and also to the several young gentlemen who were the Marshals' Aids, — Messrs. Lenox Smith, of the Senior Class, D. Lord, Jr., of the Junior, Clarence Hyde, of the Sophomore, and James M. Brady, of the Freshman.

William A. Jones, A. M., the accomplished Librarian of the College, Mr. (now, deservedly, Doctor) William H. Walter, the Organist, and Mr. Stephen R. Weeks, the Assistant-Librarian, likewise rendered important services, which the Committee desire gratefully to acknowledge.

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